S 5775-2

BLMI Report
No. 44 FY1982

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION FOR MANPOWER PLANNERS

Fiscal Year 1983

NEW YORK STATE

STATE OF NEW YORK
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

NEW YORK STATE

Fiscal Year 1983

May 1982

This report, prepared by James Ross and Christine Steenburgh under the supervision of Clay Jepson of the Bureau of Labor Market Information, was financed under Title III of the Federal Social Security Act.

CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

HIGHLIGHTS 3

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE 5
  Population Trends Since 1970 5
  Civilian Labor Force Trends Since 1970 12
  Civilian Labor Force Outlook for Fiscal Year 1983 15

EMPLOYMENT 17
  Recent Trends: 1971-1981 17
  Industry Employment Developments: 1980-1981 20
  Growth and Declining Industries 32
  Long-range Outlook 36
  Work Stoppages, Industry Hours and Earnings, and Labor Turnover 38

UNEMPLOYMENT 47
  Recent Trends 47
  Reasons for Unemployment 48
  Unemployment by Age Group and Sex 49
  Unemployment by Race 52
  Outlook 53
  Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance 53

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND 57
  Applicants and Openings 57
  Occupational Projections 73
  Emerging Occupations 80

APPENDIX 83

GLOSSARY 111

TABLES Page

1. Total Population and Percent Change, New York State and Selected Areas, 1970 and 1980 5
2. Components of Change of the Population, New York State and Selected Areas, 1970-1980 6
3. Population and Percent Change, by Age, New York State, April 1, 1970 and April 1, 1980 8
4. Population and Percent Change by Race, Selected Groups, New York State, 1970 and 1980 9
5. Spanish Origin Population, New York State and Selected Areas, 1980 9
6. Spanish Origin Population, by National Heritage and by Race, New York State, 1980 10
7. Percent Distribution of the Population, Selected Age, Race and Ethnic Groups, New York State, 1980 11
8. Civilian Labor Force Summary, New York State, 1971-1981 12
9. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Race, United States and New York State, 1970-1981 14
10. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in New York State, 1971-1981 19
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, New York State, by Industry, 1980 and 1981 28
12. Employment by Major Industry Division, New York State, 1974 and 1985 37
13. Work Stoppages, New York State and United States, 1980 and 1981 38
14. Hours and Earnings in Selected Industries, New York State, 1980-1981 40
15. Average Weekly Earnings of Employees Covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law, by Industry Division and Major Group, New York State, 1980 41
16. Labor Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries, New York State, 1976-1981 46
17. Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rates, New York State and United States, 1971-1981 48
18. Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Reason, New York State and United States, 1981 49
19. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Sex and Age Group, New York State and United States, 1981 50
20. Annual Average Unemployment Rates by Sex and for Selected Age Groups, New York State and United States, 1980 and 1981 51
21. Percent Distribution of the Unemployed by Race, New York State and United States, 1980 and 1981 52
22. Annual Average Unemployment Rates by Race, New York State and United States, 1980 and 1981 52
23. Selected Characteristics of Individuals Receiving Unemployment Insurance, New York State, 1981 55
24. Applicants and Job Openings by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981 59

TABLES (continued) Page

25. Percent Distribution of Applicants and Job Openings by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981....... 60
26. Applicants to Openings Ratios, Applicants Placed as a Percent of Applicants Registered, and Openings Filled as a Percent of Openings Received by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981.. 61
27. Occupations with Lowest Ratio of Job Applicants to Job Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981.................. 63
28. Occupations with Highest Ratio of Job Applicants to Job Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981.................. 66
29. Occupations with Substantial Number of Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981................................. 69
30. Occupations with Substantial Number of Applicants, New York State, Fiscal Year 1981................................. 71
31. Average Annual Job Openings by Major Occupational Group and Reason, New York State, 1974-1985.......................... 76
32. Top 100 Projected Occupations in Order of Composite Rank, New York State, 1974-1985................................ 77
33. Newly Identified Occupations and Specific Vocational Preparation, United States, 1977-1980........................ 81
A-1. Population and Percent Change, New York State Counties, 1960, 1970, 1980.. 86
A-2. Total, Female and Minority Population: 1980, New York State and Selected Areas.................................... 88
A-3. Employment and Job Openings, by Occupation, New York State, 1974-1985.. 100
A-4. Characteristics of Persons Served under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, New York State Prime Sponsors, Fiscal Year 1981.. 108
A-5. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Age, Fiscal Year 1981................................ 109
A-6. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Occupational Group, Fiscal Year 1981..................... 110

CHART

1. Distribution of Annual Job Openings due to Growth, Separations, and Geographic and Occupational Transfers, by Occupational Classification, New York State, 1974-1985.................... 74

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Planning Information (API) report was designed for employment and training program administrators and planners, and others concerned with the State's economic condition and labor market. Data obtained from the New York State Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and other State and Federal agencies are included. Various sections of the API deal with the State's population, labor force, employment and unemployment, and occupational supply and demand.

The report is intended to be a source document for planners; it presents and interprets data but does not apply the data to specific planning situations.

For further information, contact:

State Analysis Unit
Building 12, Room 455A
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Telephone: (518) 457-3752

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, New York was one of only two states in the country to experience a drop in population from 1970 to 1980. Out-migration from metropolitan areas--particularly central cities--caused an overall reduction of 683,000. Losses in the white population more than offset growth in the black and other nonwhite groups. Despite the decline in the total, there was an increase in residents aged 16 and over.

The State's labor force expanded to a new record annual average of 8,016,000 in 1981, with over-the-year increases in both employment and unemployment. Although the unemployment rate edged upward to 7.6 percent (equalling the national average), this was the first year since 1970 that the statewide jobless rate was not higher than the U.S. rate.

Despite the national recession, total nonagricultural jobs in New York State expanded to 7,281,400 in 1981, a record high. All of the increase occurred in nonmanufacturing industries with the service industry providing the greatest impetus and maintaining its position as the largest employer in the State. Finance, insurance and real estate and construction contributed to the improvement, while losses were registered in government, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and trade. Most of the loss in government was attributed to reductions at the federal level.

The average length of the workweek for manufacturing production workers was unchanged from 1980 to 1981 but a hike in average weekly earnings outpaced the rise in the cost of living as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Average monthly new hire rates in manufacturing were unchanged from 1980 to 1981 while the rate of recalls declined slightly. The quit rate also remained unchanged while the layoff rate turned downward.

Approximately 43 percent of the State's unemployed residents in 1981 were aged 16-24 and about the same percentage were females. Blacks and other races accounted for about one quarter of the jobless total but their unemployment rate was over twice as high as the rate for whites. Of those receiving unemployment benefits during the year, over half were blue collar workers and the majority last worked in nonmanufacturing establishments.

Projections to 1981 indicate that major job gains will occur in the State's clerical, professional and technical, and service occupations--continuing a long-run trend away from blue-collar jobs. More than 334,000 job openings due to growth or replacement needs (such as death and retirement) and about 430,000 job openings due to geographic and occupational transfers are expected annually through 1985.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Population Trends Since 1970

According to a final count of the 1980 Census, the population of New York State was 17,558,072 on April 1, 1980, a decrease of 3.7 percent from the 18,241,391 inhabitants enumerated in 1970. During the same period, the population of the United States increased 11.4 percent, and the population of other states in the Northeast inched upward. New York's population decline was much greater than Rhode Island's, the only other state in the country to experience a drop. The Western and Southern regions of the U.S. registered the largest gains over the decade.

As shown in Table 1, the decline of the State's population from 1970 to 1980 was not evenly distributed among areas. Coupled with out-migration from the State as a whole, the long-term trend of migration from central cities continued. The most severe reductions were centered in New York City (-824,000), the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (-106,400), and Nassau County (-107,300).

Table 1. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970 AND 1980
(In thousands)

Area	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980 Number (000's)	Change 1970-1980 Percent
New York State	18,241.4	17,558.1	-683.3	-3.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	778.0	795.0	+17.0	+2.2
Binghamton SMSA (New York portion)	268.3	263.5	-4.8	-1.8
Buffalo SMSA	1,349.2	1,242.8	-106.4	-7.9
Elmira SMSA	101.5	97.7	-3.8	-3.7
Glens Falls SMSA	102.1	109.6	+7.5	+7.3
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,555.9	2,605.8	+49.9	+2.0
Newburgh-Middletown SMSA	221.7	259.6	+37.9	+17.1
New York SMSA (8-county)	9,076.6	8,275.0	-801.6	-8.8
New York City	7,895.6	7,071.6	-824.0	-10.4
Poughkeepsie SMSA	222.3	245.1	+22.8	+10.3
Rochester SMSA	961.5	971.2	+9.7	+1.0
Syracuse SMSA	636.6	643.0	+6.4	+1.0
Utica-Rome SMSA	340.5	320.2	-20.3	-6.0
Metropolitan	16,614.2	15,828.5	-785.7	-4.7
Nonmetropolitan	1,627.2	1,729.6	+102.4	+6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Population in nonmetropolitan areas as a whole grew by 6.3 percent (102,400) over the ten years, while major cities consistently incurred losses. The City of Buffalo lost almost one-quarter of its population. Two other large cities in the western part of the State, Rochester and Niagara Falls, lost 18.1 and 16.6 percent of their populations respectively. Even in the Newburgh-Middletown SMSA, one of the highest growth areas in the State (+17.1 percent), the central cities experienced declines. Newburgh declined by 10.6 percent and Middletown by 5.1 percent. In some cases, the gains registered in areas outside of the central cities more than offset losses in the major cities, resulting in increases in population of several SMSA's. The most significant growth occurred in Suffolk (+157,200), Richmond (+56,700), Orange (+37,900), Saratoga (+32,000), Rockland (+29,600), Dutchess (+22,800), and Putnam (+20,500) counties.

Population counts for counties in 1960, 1970, and 1980 are shown in Appendix Table A-1.

The most recent data available on the components of population change indicate that out-migration was mainly responsible for the drop of 683,300 in New York State residents between 1970 and 1980. Births out-numbered deaths by 688,000 during the seventies, but this gain was outweighed by a total net out-migration of 1,371,300 persons. Out-migration was predominantly a metropolitan phenomenon, concentrated in the downstate area. Nonmetropolitan areas as a group experienced a net in-migration of 39,400 during the decade. The only metropolitan areas to experience net in-migration were the Poughkeepsie (+12,400), Newburgh-Middletown (+3,500), and Glens Falls (+2,900) SMSA's.

Table 2. COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970-1980
(In thousands)

Area	Total	Births	Deaths	Migration a/
New York State	-683.3	2,310.2	1,622.2	-1,371.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	+17.0	98.4	74.8	-6.6
Binghamton SMSA b/	-4.8	33.0	22.3	-15.5
Buffalo SMSA	-106.4	160.6	121.2	-145.8
Elmira SMSA	-3.8	13.2	9.3	-7.7
Glens Falls SMSA	+7.3	15.7	11.3	+2.9
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	+49.9	289.9	185.0	-55.0
Newburgh-Middletown SMSA	+17.1	36.4	22.8	+3.5
New York SMSA (8-county)	-801.6	1,158.3	842.2	-1,117.7
Poughkeepsie SMSA	+22.8	26.9	16.5	+12.4
Rochester SMSA	+9.7	127.5	76.6	-41.2
Syracuse SMSA	+6.4	86.6	51.7	-28.5
Utica-Rome SMSA	-20.3	43.4	31.2	-32.5
Metropolitan	-785.7	2,089.9	1,464.9	-1,410.7
Nonmetropolitan	+102.4	220.3	157.3	+39.4

a. Migration is the residual of total change plus the net change of births minus deaths.

b. Broome and Tioga counties only (New York portion).

SOURCE: Total population change is from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Births and deaths are from New York State Department of Health.

The number of persons less than 16 years of age fell sharply (22.6 percent) from 1970 to 1980, due mainly to the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation. In 1970, the age of this group ranged from 8 to 24 years; by 1980 these individuals ranged in age from 18 to 34 years. The decline in the population of persons less than 16 years of age was almost equally divided between males and females.

The number of persons 16 to 21 years of age expanded by almost 7 percent from 1970 to 1980. The increase was much more substantial for males (+10.3 percent) than it was for females (+3.7 percent). Part of the disparity reflects a deflated 1970 count of males in this age group resulting from the influx of young men into the military during the VietNam Conflict (military personnel stationed overseas are not included in population counts of states).

More than 43 percent of New York State's population was between 16 and 44 years of age in 1980, up 8.8 percent from 1970, while the number of persons 30 to 34 years of age increased by 29.9 percent over the 10-year period. In 1970, females accounted for 52.2 percent of persons 16 to 44 years of age, by 1980 their proportion dropped to 51.6 percent.

The population group aged 45 to 64 incurred a loss from 1970 to 1980. Males fell at a slightly higher rate (-8.0 percent) than did females (-7.4 percent). Females made up 53.3 percent of this age group in 1980.

The number of persons aged 65 and over rose by 9.9 percent over the period, with females (+14.1 percent) growing at a faster rate than males (+3.8 percent).

The total number of working-age persons (aged 16 and over) enumerated in the 1980 Census was 13,515,433, an increase of 3.8 percent from 1970. The growth rates were very similar for both males and females. In comparison, the estimated annual average civilian noninstitutional population from the Current Population Survey increased by 4.1 percent from 1970 to 1980.

The general aging of the population, more specifically the "baby boom" generation, caused the median age in New York State to rise to 31.9 years in 1980 from 30.3 years in 1970.

Various racial groups also experienced wide differences in population changes. The white population was the only group to decline numerically from 1970 to 1980: the total was down almost 1.9 million or 11.8 percent. Almost all of the drop occurred in New York City (1.8 million) which lost almost 30 percent of its white population. The black population underwent the largest absolute increase (+233,057) of the racial groups. Almost 50 percent of this was in New York City. The Korean population experienced a jump of 417.0 percent, the largest percentage change of any group.

Table 3. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE BY AGE, NEW YORK STATE APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1980

Age group	1970		1980		Percent change 1970-1980
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	18,241,391	100.0	17,558,072	100.0	-3.7
Under 5 years	1,486,191	8.1	1,135,925	6.5	-23.6
5 to 9 years	1,681,149	9.2	1,184,879	6.7	-29.5
10 to 14 years	1,722,183	9.4	1,406,060	8.0	-18.4
15 to 19 years	1,575,724	8.6	1,598,571	9.1	+1.4
20 to 24 years	1,352,998	7.4	1,519,946	8.7	+12.3
25 to 29 years	1,213,620	6.7	1,428,376	8.1	+17.7
30 to 34 years	1,041,029	5.7	1,351,839	7.7	+29.9
35 to 44 years	2,158,758	11.8	2,043,219	11.6	-5.4
45 to 54 years	2,196,128	12.0	1,908,113	10.9	-13.1
55 to 59 years	979,749	5.4	979,370	5.6	0.0
60 to 64 years	862,560	4.7	841,007	4.8	-2.5
65 to 74 years	1,243,104	6.8	1,292,428	7.4	+4.0
75 to 84 years	586,620	3.2	675,356	3.8	+15.1
85 years and over	137,069	0.8	192,983	1.1	+40.8
16 years and over	13,017,100	71.4	13,515,433	77.0	+3.8
Median age	30.3	na	31.9	na	+5.3

na = not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 4. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE BY RACE
SELECTED GROUPS
NEW YORK STATE
1970 AND 1980

Race	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980	
			Number	Percent
White	15,834,090	13,960,868	-1,873,222	-11.8
Black	2,168,949	2,402,006	+233,057	+10.7
Chinese	81,378	148,105	+66,727	+82.0
American Indian	28,355	38,967	+10,612	+37.4
Korean	6,607	34,157	+27,550	+417.0
Filipino	14,279	33,956	+19,677	+137.8
Japanese	20,351	24,524	+4,173	+20.5
Hawaiian	1,194	1,566	+372	+31.2
Other	81,764	913,923	a/	a/

a. Many residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as "white" or "black" in 1980. Therefore comparison of "other" races in 1980 with 1970 does not lead to an accurate analysis.
SOURCES: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

New York State's Spanish origin population rose by 22.7 percent from 1970 to 1,659,300 in 1980. Persons of Spanish origin comprised 9.5 percent of the State's total population in 1980, compared with 7.4 percent in 1970.

Almost 85 percent of the State's 1980 Spanish origin population resided in New York City, where they comprised 19.9 percent of the City's total population (see Table 5).

Table 5. SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1980

Area	Number	Percent of State total
New York State	1,659,300	100.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	8,146	0.5
Binghamton SMSA a/	1,815	0.1
Buffalo SMSA	16,206	1.0
Glens Falls SMSA	969	0.1
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	101,975	6.1
New York SMSA a/	1,464,634	88.3
New York City	1,406,024	84.7
Rochester SMSA	19,328	1.2
Syracuse SMSA	5,662	0.3
Utica-Rome SMSA	2,878	0.2

a. New York portion only.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 1-A.

The majority (59.4 percent) of the Spanish origin population indicated Puerto Rican as their national heritage, compared with 4.6 percent Cuban and 2.3 percent Mexican. The "other" group accounted for 33.6 percent.

Almost half of the Spanish origin population described themselves as white, compared with 6.2 percent who indicated black. The "other races" group comprised 45.1 percent of the total Spanish origin population. However, many residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than white or black.

Table 6. SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION BY NATIONAL HERITAGE AND BY RACE NEW YORK STATE 1980

Nationality/race	Number	Percent of total
Total Spanish origin	1,659,300	100.0
Cuban	76,942	4.6
Mexican	38,755	2.3
Puerto Rican	986,389	59.4
Other	557,214	33.6
White	796,134	48.0
Black	102,879	6.2
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, Asian and Pacific Islanders	11,699	0.7
Other races	748,588[a/]	45.1

a. Many residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as white or black.

The Spanish origin population had a higher concentration of persons less than 18 years of age (36.0 percent) in 1980 than did the total population (26.7 percent). Most of the disparity in this age group was attributed to differences in the total white and white Spanish origin population groups. The proportion of people between 18 and 64 years of age was very similar across all groups, differing by less than 2 percentage points. The percentage of persons 65 years of age and over was much higher for the total population than it was for the Spanish origin population: 12.3 versus 4.6 percent. This difference was again attributed to the disparity of the total white (13.9 percent) and white Spanish origin (5.8 percent) population groups.

Table 7. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION SELECTED AGE, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS NEW YORK STATE 1980

Age	Total population			Spanish origin		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	6.5	5.8	8.5	10.2	9.6	10.1
5-17 years	20.2	19.0	25.0	25.8	25.0	24.9
18-64 years	61.0	61.3	59.7	59.4	59.5	60.0
65 years and over	12.3	13.9	6.8	4.6	5.8	5.0

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population*, Summary Tape File 1-A.

Civilian Labor Force Trends Since 1970

New York State's civilian labor force--the number of persons 16 years of age and over who are working or actively seeking work--averaged 8,016,000 during 1981, up from 7,973,000 in 1980 (see Table 8). This increase more than offset the 1979 to 1980 decrease of 27,000 and resulted in the largest annual average civilian labor force since the series began.

The growth in the labor force from 1980 to 1981 was limited by a slight reduction of 0.2 of a percentage point in New York State's labor force participation rate (LFPR)--defined as the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force. This was the second consecutive year that the LFPR declined. Among major demographic groups, a slippage in the LFPR over the year was noted for the white civilian population and for adult males.

The shrinkage in the LFPR from 1980 to 1981 was eclipsed by an expansion of 0.7 percent in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NEW YORK STATE
1971-1981

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Year	Labor force			Unemployment rate (percent)	
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	New York	United States
1970	7,427	7,097	331	4.5	4.9
1971	7,484	6,994	490	6.6	5.9
1972	7,479	6,980	500	6.7	5.6
1973	7,411	7,007	404	5.4	4.9
1974	7,535	7,054	481	6.4	5.6
1975	7,627	6,900	726	9.5	8.5
1976	7,676	6,888	788	10.3	7.7
1977	7,718	7,014	703	9.1	7.1
1978	7,829	7,227	602	7.7	6.1
1979	8,000	7,429	570	7.1	5.8
1980	7,973	7,377	597	7.5	7.1
1981	8,016	7,404	612	7.6	7.6

From 1970 to 1981, the State's labor force increased by 7.9 percent. In contrast, the U.S. labor force expanded 31.3 percent. From 1976 to 1981 the State's labor force climbed by 4.4 percent compared with a growth rate of 13.0 percent for the nation. As a result, the New York State share of the U.S. labor force dwindled from 9.0 percent in 1970 to 7.4 percent in 1981. One reason for the difference in growth rates for the civilian labor force in New York and the nation was the disparity in the growth rates of the civilian noninstitutional population--4.7 percent in New York versus 24.1 percent in the nation. In addition, the difference widened between the respective LFPR's: 2.3 percentage points in 1970 versus 3.3 percentage points in 1981.

The racial composition of the labor force continued to move towards a higher concentration of blacks and other races in 1981. Ten years ago (1971), 11.7 percent of the statewide labor force was categorized as "black and other" races; this percentage increased to 12.6 percent in 1976 and was 14.7 percent by 1981. Growth of the "black and other" noninstitutional population outpaced the change in the "white" noninstitutional population over the period.

The slight drop in the LFPR from 1980 to 1981 was primarily a phenomenon in the white male segment of the labor force--down from a rate of 75.7 to 74.4 percent of the white male civilian noninstitutional population (see Table 9). Both white females and "black and other" females experienced increases in their LFPR's; 0.4 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively. The total female LFPR rose to 48.2 percent. The ratio of women in New York State's labor force also moved upward; from 42.8 percent in 1980 to 43.2 percent in 1981. The participation rate for "black and other" males in the State also rose from 1980 to 1981, while in the U.S. there was a decline of 1.0 percentage point in this category.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND RACE UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE

1970-1981

Year	All workers		White-total		White male		White female		Black and other-total		Black and other-male		Black and other-female	
	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.
1970	60.4	57.9	60.2	58.6	80.0	76.9	42.6	40.4	61.8	56.6	76.5	79.3	49.5	48.5
1971	60.2	57.8	60.1	57.5	79.6	76.8	42.6	40.5	60.9	60.7	74.9	76.5	49.2	48.6
1972	60.4	57.5	60.4	57.6	79.6	76.9	43.2	40.6	60.0	56.6	73.7	72.3	48.7	44.7
1973	60.8	56.9	60.9	57.1	79.5	76.3	44.1	40.3	60.3	55.3	73.8	70.5	49.1	43.2
1974	61.2	57.7	61.4	57.9	79.4	76.4	45.2	41.7	60.0	56.1	73.3	72.0	49.1	44.4
1975	61.2	58.0	61.5	58.4	78.7	76.6	45.9	42.6	59.3	55.5	71.5	69.4	49.2	45.5
1976	61.6	58.1	61.9	58.5	78.4	76.0	46.9	42.9	59.4	55.7	70.7	68.4	50.2	46.6
1977	62.3	58.3	62.6	58.6	78.5	75.4	48.1	43.8	60.0	56.6	71.0	69.5	50.9	47.3
1978	63.2	59.1	63.4	59.2	78.6	75.0	49.5	45.4	61.8	58.8	72.1	70.4	53.3	49.7
1979	63.7	60.3	64.0	60.5	78.6	75.7	50.6	47.1	61.8	59.5	71.9	71.1	53.5	50.9
1980	63.8	60.0	64.2	60.4	78.3	75.7	51.3	47.2	61.2	57.6	70.8	67.1	53.4	50.3
1981	63.1	59.8	64.4	60.1	77.9	74.4	52.0	47.6	60.8	58.6	69.8	67.8	53.5	51.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Total resident employment in the State averaged 7,404,000 in 1981, up 27,000 from 1980. Except for the record 7,429,000 attained in 1979, this was the highest level for the 1970-1981 period.

Resident employment increases centered in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, Westchester County, the Poughkeepsie SMSA and the Rochester SMSA overbalanced year-to-year reductions in New York City, the Buffalo SMSA and Utica-Rome SMSA.

Resident unemployment rose to 612,000 in 1981, up 15,000 from 1980 but well below the record average of 788,000 in 1976. The unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.6 percent over the year, the highest average since 1978.

Increases in unemployment were concentrated in New York City, Westchester County, the Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA and the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA. Unemployment reductions in the Buffalo and Syracuse SMSA's generally reflected shrinking labor force levels.

Civilian Labor Force Outlook for Fiscal Year 1983

The State's civilian labor force is expected to average 8,050,000 in Fiscal Year 1983. This is a gain of 34,000 or 0.4 percent over Calendar Year 1981.

The increase in the labor force is not expected to be distributed evenly among all geographic areas. The largest increase is expected in the New York 8-county area (+10,500). This growth will be centered in the suburban counties with a small decline projected for New York City. Other SMSA's which are expected to experience the largest increases in their labor force levels are: Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Rochester, Utica-Rome, Binghamton, and Newburgh-Middletown. The largest declines in labor force are expected in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA, the Buffalo SMSA and the Syracuse SMSA.

EMPLOYMENT

Recent Trends: 1971-1981

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in New York State stood at 7,281,400 in 1981, a new record level for the current series of data. The 1981 count was up 74,200 (1.0 percent) from the previous record established in 1980 and 270,000 (3.9 percent) higher than in 1971. After advancing from 1971 through 1973, a national recession pushed the New York State job count downward from 1974 through 1976 but since then advances were posted each year. A growth of 471,500 (8.8 percent) in nonfactory industries overbalanced setbacks in manufacturing over the 10 years (see Table 10).

The manufacturing industry slipped from its place as the State's largest employer in 1971 to third largest, following services and trade, in 1980. By 1981, the manufacturing job count at 1,432,000 was down 13,100 from 1980 and was lower by 201,500 than it was in 1971. The national recession (which began in 1973) took its toll on the State's factory sector--in 1975, manufacturing in New York State bottomed out at 1,421,900. After modest increases through 1979, manufacturing employment again declined through 1980 and 1981, although job losses were not as severe as those which occurred in the earlier recession. This was due, in part, to the fact that this sector never fully recovered from the 1975 setback.

The services sector has grown steadily during the last 10 years, except for the recession-influenced year of 1975. In 1981, service jobs numbered 1,784,300, an increase of 412,600 or 30.1 percent since 1971. Strength in nonmanufacturing, particularly in the service sector, has helped to make New York State less susceptible to national economic slumps.

For the last 2 years, trade held the position of the second largest employer in the State. This has not been due to recent growth in the trade sector; in fact jobs in this industry declined somewhat in both 1980 and 1981. Rather, manufacturing jobs dropped below the level of trade jobs in 1980, and this relationship was maintained through 1981. Trade jobs did increase from 1971-1973 and 1976-1979. And, in 1981, with the job count at 1,463,700, employment was higher by 41,400 or 2.9 percent than it was 10 years earlier and only 13,100 (0.9 percent) lower than the 1979 record.

Government jobs grew steadily from 1971 to 1975 but fluctuations occurred from 1976 through 1981. In 1981, government employment was 1,300,100, higher by 60,300 than the 1971 count but below the 1975 level of 1,328,700.

The finance, insurance and real estate sector lost jobs between 1972 and 1976, but has grown steadily since 1977. In 1981, employment was 654,500 in this industry, up 65,400 (11.1 percent) from 1971.

After five consecutive years of decline, employment in transportation and public utilities increased slightly in 1978 and 1979 but drifted lower through 1981. At 429,300 in 1981, jobs in this industry were down by 42,400 from 1971.

The State's construction industry dropped to 189,400 jobs in 1976, a loss of 93,600 from 1973. Slight growth occurred from 1977 to 1979 and again in 1981, but the job count at 211,400 was still significantly below the 1973 level.

Changes in major industry groups are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE, 1971-1981

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	7,011.4	7,038.5	7,132.2	7,077.1	6,829.9	6,789.5	6,857.6	7,044.5	7,179.4	7,207.2	7,281.4
Manufacturing	1,633.5	1,602.2	1,619.1	1,574.6	1,421.9	1,438.9	1,459.6	1,481.2	1,492.8	1,445.1	1,432.0
Durable goods	757.8	750.3	784.6	788.3	701.9	707.2	722.6	745.3	767.6	744.6	740.7
Nondurable goods	875.8	852.0	834.4	786.3	719.9	731.7	737.0	736.0	725.3	700.5	691.2
Nonmanufacturing	5,377.9	5,436.3	5,513.1	5,502.5	5,408.1	5,350.6	5,398.0	5,563.3	5,686.6	5,762.1	5,849.4
Construction	275.8	272.3	283.0	261.2	211.7	189.4	190.2	199.2	210.3	209.3	211.4
Transportation and public utilities	471.7	472.8	470.2	456.8	434.0	428.1	425.3	430.3	433.8	431.4	429.3
Trade	1,422.3	1,445.0	1,459.7	1,441.7	1,402.3	1,414.4	1,427.6	1,454.7	1,476.8	1,465.2	1,463.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	589.1	591.3	586.3	581.7	577.3	575.3	577.8	586.9	605.4	626.2	654.5
Services	1,371.7	1,404.0	1,438.0	1,451.9	1,446.7	1,462.7	1,499.5	1,570.8	1,643.2	1,710.0	1,784.3
Mining	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.3
Government	1,239.8	1,243.9	1,268.6	1,301.9	1,328.7	1,273.6	1,270.8	1,315.1	1,311.3	1,313.9	1,300.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Industry Employment Developments: 1980-1981

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New York State from 1980 to 1981 rose by 1.0 percent or 74,200 jobs to 7,281,400. This total marked an all-time high. Nationally, nonfarm jobs gained 1.1 percent over the year. The State's Index of Business Activity, a measure of the output of goods and services, reached 119 in 1981, up 2 index points or 1.7 percent from 1980.

From January through June 1981, nonfarm jobs in the State rose steadily each month reaching a high of 7,363,200. Declines occurred during the third quarter, but there was growth during each month of the last quarter, which ended with a job count of 7,355,700 in December.

MANUFACTURING. The manufacturing job count dropped for the second year in a row, down 13,100 or 0.9 percent to 1,432,000 from 1980 to 1981. This marked the lowest point in factories since the recession year of 1975, when jobs numbered 1,421,900. Nationally, manufacturing employment declined 0.2 percent from 1980 to 1981.

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING. Durable goods industries employment declined for the second year in a row, shrinking by 3,900 or 0.5 percent. In spite of the change, the job count continued to exceed the level in nondurables. For the nation as a whole, durable goods jobs dropped 0.3 percent, also showing a loss for the second consecutive year.

All major industry divisions except electrical machinery and instruments shared in the 1981 durable goods job loss. Stone, clay and glass products and primary metals industries both fell by 2,100 jobs, followed by the fabricated metal products and transportation equipment manufacturing industries, each of which lost 1,800 jobs. Instruments and related products (+4,300) and electrical machinery (+1,600) showed the only gains during the year.

Instruments and related products. In 1981, jobs numbered 133,600, a new high for this industry and a 3.3 percent increase over the previous year. Within this group, the following industries showed improvement: photographic equipment and supplies (+4,400), measuring and controlling devices (+900), medical instruments and supplies (+300), and engineering and scientific instruments (+100). These advances more than offset losses in the ophthalmic goods (-800), and "other" instruments and related products (-600). National growth in this industry was not as strong. In the U.S., employment was up 1.3 percent from 1980 to 1981.

Most of the statewide gain in instruments employment occurred in the Rochester SMSA (+4,000) which more than offset a sizable decline in New York City (-1,300).

Electric and electronic machinery. Employment advanced by 1,600 to 160,500 or 1.0 percent during the year. Nationally, this industry grew by 1.5 percent. Among component industries, increases in communication equipment (+2,800), electronic components and accessories (+1,200) and "other" electrical equipment and supplies (+200) outweighed decreases in radio and television receiving equipment (-1,200), electrical industrial apparatus (-900), household appliances (-200), and electrical lighting and wiring equipment (-200).

Employment increases in the Syracuse, Nassau-Suffolk, Poughkeepsie, and Binghamton SMSA's cancelled losses in New York City, the Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Buffalo SMSA's.

Stone, clay and glass products. A loss of 2,100 jobs or 5.5 percent brought employment in this industry down to 36,200, an all-time annual average low.* All subgroups shared in the loss: "other" stone, clay and glass products (-900 or 6.0 percent), miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products (-800 or 6.3 percent) and glass and glassware (-500 or 4.8 percent). In the nation, this industry fell 2.2 percent over the year. All major areas of the State contributed to the decline; the largest drop was in the Buffalo SMSA (-700).

Primary metals. This industry also lost 2,100 jobs (-4.0 percent) since 1980, falling to a new low of 51,000 in 1981.* This was the second consecutive year of decline for the primary metals industry. Jobs declined in component industries except nonferrous rolling and drawing, which was unchanged over the year. Iron and steel foundries experienced the greatest decline (-1,100), followed by "other" primary metals (-400), blast furnaces and steel mills (-300) and nonferrous foundries (-300). Nationally, this industry contracted by 1.4 percent.

Jobs in the primary metals industry fell by 1,100 in the Buffalo SMSA and 600 in New York City.

Fabricated metal products. Jobs in fabricated metal products averaged 80,000 in 1981, down 1,800 or 2.2 percent from 1980. This was the lowest annual average for this industry since 1976, when it was 78,500. Fabricated structural metals (+200) and miscellaneous fabricated metal products (+200), were the only subgroups to experience job gains. Employment in "other" fabricated metal products (-1,200), cutlery, hand tools and hardware (-500), screw machine products (-200), and metal forgings and stampings (-200) all declined. Nationally, the fabricated metals industry dropped 1.6 percent.

Throughout the State, most major areas posted losses in this industry category. In Westchester County, however, fabricated metal products employment was up by 200.

---

* The series for this industry began in 1947.

Transportation equipment. Employment fell to a new record low of 71,700 in 1981, down 2.4 percent or 1,800 jobs from 1980. This reflected in large measure the continuing slump in the auto industry. The percentage decline in transportation equipment jobs in the State was slightly larger than the percentage drop nationwide (-1.9 percent) from 1980 to 1981. Motor vehicles and equipment (-1,100), "other" transportation equipment (-700) and aircraft and parts (-100) all shared in the downturn.

The Buffalo SMSA (-700) and Westchester County (-300) recorded the greatest job losses among local areas.

Furniture and fixtures. Jobs fell by 1,000 or 4.4 percent to 21,900 from 1980 to 1981. Nationally, jobs dropped by 1.7 percent in this industry over the year. In the State, declines in partitions and fixtures and household furniture offset an increase in the "other" furniture and fixtures category.

New York City sustained a decline of 700 jobs.

Nonelectrical machinery. Employment in this industry contracted slightly (-600 jobs or 0.3 percent) to 171,900 in 1981, contrasted with a national gain of 0.6 percent. However, nonelectrical machinery still remained the largest manufacturing industry in the State. While jobs expanded in office, computing and accounting machinery, this was not enough to offset contractions in construction, mining and related machinery manufacturing (-800), general industrial machinery (-700), metalworking machinery (-500) and special industrial machinery (-300). Job counts in both the refrigeration and service industry machinery and the "other" nonelectrical machinery category were unchanged over the year.

Losses in nonelectrical machinery employment in the Rochester (-400) and Buffalo (-200) SMSA's and the New York Combined Area 1/ (-500) partially offset gains in the Binghamton and Poughkeepsie SMSA's.

Lumber and wood products except furniture. Employment fell for the second consecutive year to 13,900 in 1981, the lowest level for this industry since 1975, when it amounted to 13,500.

NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING. Several industries dropped to record lows in 1981 and the nondurables job count fell to 691,200, a new low for this series.2/ The apparel industry registered the largest loss--3,600 jobs or 2.1 percent--followed by miscellaneous manufacturing industries, down 2,700 or 4.6 percent. Increases in employment among nondurable industries occurred in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (+500 jobs or 1.6 percent), printing, publishing and allied products (+300 or 0.2 percent) and leather and leather products (+200 or 0.7 percent). Nationally, nondurable goods jobs rose slightly (+0.1 percent) over the year.

---

1. This area includes New York City plus Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties.
2. The nondurable goods series dates from 1947.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. Jobs numbered 31,800 in this industry during 1981, up 500 or 1.6 percent from the prior year. Both rubber and rubber products (+100) and miscellaneous plastic products (+400) shared the gain.

Increases in rubber industry employment occurred in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Nassau-Suffolk SMSA's.

Printing, publishing and allied industries. Employment was up for the fifth consecutive year, averaging 156,100 in 1981. Job gains in periodicals (+900), printing trade services (+200), and newspapers (+100) offset losses in other printing and publishing (-500), commercial printing (-200) and books (-100). Blankbooks and bookbinding employment remained unchanged over the year. The nation registered a 2.4 percent increase in jobs in this industry in 1981.

In Westchester County, printing, publishing and allied jobs increased by 400.

Leather and leather products. Jobs in the leather and leather products industry were up slightly (+200) in 1981 bringing the count to 27,700. Other leather and leather products rose 300, while footwear (except rubber) and handbags and personal leather goods were virtually unchanged.

Jobs rose by 200 in this industry in New York City.

Apparel and other finished fabric products. Imports and foreign competition continued to take their toll of this industry and employment was 165,700 in 1981, the lowest level since 1947 when the series began. This reflected a drop of 3,600 jobs or 2.1 percent from the previous year, and marked the third straight year of decline. Nationally, this industry also declined during each of the past three years, although by only 0.8 percent from 1980 to 1981. All components of the apparel industry fell over the year; women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear (-1,000), miscellaneous apparel and accessories (-700), and men's and boys' furnishings (-600) posted the greatest declines.

New York City, the center of the State's apparel industry, lost 2,900 jobs in 1981. Other losses were recorded in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy (-500), Buffalo (-300), Rochester (-300), and Utica-Rome (-200) SMSA's and Westchester County (-100).

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. This industry also fell to a record low, and at 55,700 in 1981, was 2,700 jobs or 4.6 percent below 1980. All subgroups of this industry were down: costume jewelry and notions (-1,000), "other" miscellaneous manufacturing (-1,000), toys and sporting goods (-500), pens, pencils, office and art supplies (-200), and jewelry, silverware and plated ware (-100).

New York City's miscellaneous manufacturing industries contracted by 1,800 jobs during the year, with one-third of that loss centered in toys and sporting goods.

Textile mill products. Textile industry jobs slipped from 1980 to 1981 by 1,300 (3.6 percent) to 34,900, the lowest level since the series began in 1947. Only dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit) showed a job gain (+100). All other components declined: knitting mills (-800), broadwoven fabric mills (-500), and other textile mill products (-200).

The job count in this industry was down in most major areas of the State: Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (-600), New York City (-400), Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA (-400), and Buffalo SMSA (-100). In the Utica-Rome area, jobs rose by 100.

Food and kindred products. This industry ebbed to a series low in 1981, falling 1,200 jobs or 1.3 percent to 88,900. The national decline in this industry during the year was 1.6 percent. While jobs in the "other" food and kindred products category (+600), beverages (+300), and bakery products (+100) advanced, these gains were not enough to offset decreases in canning and preserving (-1,000), sugar and confectionery products (-700), meat products (-300) and grain mill products (-200).

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA (-600) and New York City (-600) showed the largest job losses, followed by the Rochester (-400), Buffalo (-200), and Nassau-Suffolk (-100) SMSA's. In the Albany area, the closing of a large meat packing plant contributed to the downturn. These reductions cancelled gains in Westchester County (+400), and the Syracuse (+300) and Utica-Rome (+100) SMSA's.

Paper and allied products. In 1981, employment declined by 800 or 1.6 percent to 49,800, the lowest level since 1975 when jobs totaled 47,900. Nationally, the paper industry decreased by 0.2 percent during the year. In the State, miscellaneous converted paper products contracted by 500 jobs, and the "other" paper and allied products component lost 100. Paper mills (except building paper) and paperboard containers and boxes were unchanged.

The job count in the paper industry was down by 500 in New York City. The Rochester and Poughkeepsie SMSA's and Westchester County also sustained losses which offset small gains in the Buffalo and Nassau-Suffolk SMSA's and Rockland County.

Petroleum refining and related industries. Jobs dropped for the tenth consecutive year in this relatively small New York State industry. A contraction of 400 jobs (-5.9 percent) brought the job level down to 6,400.

Chemicals and allied industries. For the fourth year in a row, the chemical industry job count dropped, falling 300 or 0.4 percent to 71,400. Nationally, this industry was unchanged from 1980 to 1981. Of the components, only soap, cleaners and toilet goods (+600) and drugs (+400) posted gains during the year. Industrial organic chemicals (-800); "other" chemical and allied products (-200); industrial inorganic chemicals (-200); and plastics, materials and synthetics (-100) all sustained job losses. New York City recorded the largest decline (-1,200).

Tobacco manufacturing. This, the smallest manufacturing industry in New York State, was unchanged during 1981, remaining at 2,900.

NONMANUFACTURING. The fifth consecutive year of job growth in total nonmanufacturing occurred in 1981. The count of 5,849,400 surpassed all previous highs. This over-the-year increase of 87,300 was 1.5 percent--the same proportional change as for the U.S. Statewide, nonmanufacturing jobs comprised 80.3 percent of the nonfarm total in 1981.

From 1980 to 1981, jobs rose in finance, insurance and real estate (+4.5 percent), services (+4.3 percent), mining (+3.3 percent), construction (+1.0 percent), and wholesale trade (+1.0 percent). Both services and finance, insurance and real estate attained record-high employment levels. Declines occurred in government (-1.1 percent), retail trade (-0.6 percent), and transportation and public utilities (-0.5 percent). Despite a loss in retail jobs, trade remained the second largest industry employer, following services.

Services and miscellaneous. In 1981, this industry strengthened its position as the largest employer in the State, growing by 74,300 to 1,784,300 jobs. This was the sixth consecutive year of growth for the service industry. In 1981, almost one-quarter of all nonfarm jobs were centered in the service category. Statewide growth in this industry during 1981 (4.3 percent) surpassed nationwide performance where a gain of 3.9 percent occurred. Except for motion pictures, all component industries of the service sector gained employment from 1980 to 1981. The largest increases occurred in health, social, business, and educational services.

All major areas of the State shared in the gain. The largest increases were centered in New York City (+41,600 jobs), followed by the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+10,200).

Finance, insurance and real estate. An expansion of 28,300 jobs caused the job total to swell to 654,500 in 1981. This was the fifth straight year of increase in this industry. While statewide growth was 4.5 percent from 1980 to 1981, nationally it was 3.1 percent for this industry. In New York State, security and commodity brokers (+13,500) and banking (+11,300) contributed the largest portion of the job gain. Only insurance carriers (-300) incurred a loss.

In New York City, the center of the State's financial industry, jobs were up by 24,600; security and commodity brokers (+12,600) and banking (+10,000) were primarily responsible. Large gains in finance, insurance and real estate employment were recorded by Westchester County (+1,100) and the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+1,000). Only the Rochester SMSA showed a loss (-100).

Wholesale trade. This industry advanced by 4,400 jobs (+1.0 percent) to 454,300 from 1980 to 1981; national growth was slightly higher (+1.2 percent).

Most major areas of the State shared in the expansion, with the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+2,200), New York City (+1,400) and Westchester County (+400) showing the greatest gains. The Albany-Schenectady-Troy (-600), Syracuse (-300), and Elmira (-200) SMSA's lost jobs.

Construction. Construction employment increased by 2,100 (+1.0 percent) to 211,400 from 1980 to 1981. Residential construction activity in the State increased slightly over the year. However, the single-family home sector continued to be adversely affected by the unfavorable economic climate and continued high interest rates. Nationally, this industry lost jobs during the year. In the State, a loss in nonbuilding construction-general contracting (-1,500) was offset by gains in construction-special trade contracting (+3,200) and building construction-general contracting (+500).

All of the gain in construction jobs took place in New York City (+5,500) and Westchester County (+200) and cancelled losses in other areas. In New York City, a high level of commercial building activity was responsible for the upswing.

Mining. For the second consecutive year, this industry, which is small in New York State, grew in 1981 by 200 jobs to 6,300.

Government. Government jobs in New York State fell 13,800 (-1.1 percent) to 1,300,100 in 1981. Over 85 percent (12,000) of the job decrease occurred in Federal Government owing to both the loss of temporary Census workers (their inclusion in 1980 had swelled the prior-year job total) and cutbacks in Federal funding for many agencies and programs. Local government employment also declined (-6,000) due in part to loss of federally funded positions, such as those in the CETA program. State government was up by 4,700.

The Nassau-Suffolk (-5,100) and Buffalo (-2,500) SMSA's suffered the largest cutbacks in government jobs. In both areas, local government declined the most. New York City lost 2,200 government jobs. There, a contraction of 6,800 in Federal employment overshadowed gains in State (+200) and local (+4,400) government. Only the Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA posted an advance (+1,700): gains in State (+1,800) and local (+400) government cancelled losses in Federal Government jobs (-500).

Retail trade. Employment was down for the second year. The loss of 6,000 (-0.6 percent) over the year brought the level to 1,009,300 in 1981. This contrasted with a national gain of 1.9 percent. Declines recorded were by general merchandise stores (-8,100), especially department stores (-7,800); auto dealers and service stations (-3,200); and furniture and fixtures (-500). Gains in eating and drinking places (+3,700); miscellaneous retail stores (+1,400); apparel and accessory stores (+300); and food stores (+300) were insufficient to offset the decrease.

New York City (-3,500), the Buffalo SMSA (-2,800) and the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (-2,100) accounted for the largest losses in retail trade employment. Westchester County (+800), and the Rochester (+600), Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+200), Utica-Rome (+200), and Elmira (+200) SMSA's gained jobs. In Westchester County, the opening of another major department store added to the increase.

Transportation and public utilities. This industry hit its lowest point since 1977, falling 2,100 to 429,300 from 1980 to 1981. Air transportation (-2,000); railroad transportation (-1,700); and other transportation (-1,500) employment declined while jobs in communication (+2,500); and electric, gas and sanitary services (+500) went up. In the nation, transportation and public utilities jobs rose slightly (+0.2 percent).

In New York City, employment was off by 2,100 in this industry due to losses in air transportation (-2,000) and other transportation (-2,000). Several major airlines laid off employees in the New York City area. However, communication (+2,300) jobs advanced. Other losses in transportation and public utilities were in the Buffalo (-900), Albany-Schenectady-Troy (-400), Syracuse (-400), Elmira (-100) and Poughkeepsie (-100) SMSA's. The Nassau-Suffolk (+1,800) and Binghamton (+100) SMSA's gained.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY 1980 AND 1981

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981 Net	Change 1980-1981 Percent
Total nonagricultural employment	7,207.2	7,281.4	+74.2	+1.0
Manufacturing	1,445.1	1,432.0	-13.1	-0.9
Durable goods	744.6	740.7	-3.9	-0.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	14.4	13.9	-0.5	-3.5
Furniture and fixtures	22.9	21.9	-1.0	-4.4
Household furniture	9.4	8.9	-0.5	-5.3
Partitions and fixtures	7.0	6.0	-1.0	-14.3
Other furniture and fixtures	6.5	7.0	+0.5	+7.7
Stone, clay and glass products	38.3	36.2	-2.1	-5.5
Glass and glassware	10.5	10.0	-0.5	-4.8
Miscellaneous and nonmetallic mineral products	12.7	11.9	-0.8	-6.3
Other stone, clay and glass products	15.1	14.2	-0.9	-6.0
Primary metals industries	53.1	51.0	-2.1	-4.0
Blast furnaces, steel mills	18.3	18.0	-0.3	-1.6
Iron and steel foundries	8.0	6.9	-1.1	-13.8
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Nonferrous foundries	5.9	5.6	-0.3	-5.1
Other primary metals	6.9	6.5	-0.4	-5.8
Fabricated metal products	81.8	80.0	-1.8	-2.2
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	11.0	10.5	-0.5	-4.5
Fabricated structural metal products	23.1	23.3	+0.2	+0.9
Screw machine products	6.2	6.0	-0.2	-3.2
Metal forgings and stampings	14.0	13.8	-0.2	-1.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	10.7	10.9	+0.2	+1.9
Other fabricated metal products	16.8	15.6	-1.2	-7.1
Machinery (except electrical)	172.5	171.9	-0.6	-0.3
Engines and turbines	17.2	16.8	-0.4	-2.3
Construction, mining and related machinery	7.4	6.6	-0.8	-10.8
Metalworking machinery	21.5	21.0	-0.5	-2.3
Special industrial machinery (except metalworking machinery)	13.8	13.5	-0.3	-2.2
General industrial machinery	27.4	26.7	-0.7	-2.6
Office, computing and accounting machinery	55.0	57.0	+2.0	+3.6
Refrigeration and service industry machinery	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0
Other machinery (except electrical)	19.1	19.1	0.0	0.0

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981	
			Net	Percent
Electrical machinery	158.9	160.5	+1.6	+1.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	21.3	20.4	-0.9	-4.2
Household appliances	5.3	5.1	-0.2	-3.8
Electrical lighting and wiring equipment	25.1	24.9	-0.2	-0.8
Radio and TV receiving equipment	8.5	7.3	-1.2	-14.1
Communication equipment	45.4	48.2	+2.8	+6.2
Electronic components and accessories	40.7	41.9	+1.2	+2.9
Other electrical equipment and supplies	12.6	12.8	+0.2	+1.6
Transportation equipment	73.5	71.7	-1.8	-2.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	34.2	33.1	-1.1	-3.2
Aircraft and parts	30.7	30.6	-0.1	-0.3
Other transportation equipment	8.6	7.9	-0.7	-8.1
Instruments and related products	129.3	133.6	+4.3	+3.3
Engineering and scientific instruments	11.4	11.5	+0.1	+0.9
Measuring, controlling devices	11.9	12.8	+0.9	+7.6
Medical instruments and supplies	13.5	13.8	+0.3	+2.2
Ophthalmic goods	9.3	8.5	-0.8	-8.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	77.5	81.9	+4.4	+5.7
Other instruments and related products	5.8	5.2	-0.6	-10.3
Nondurable goods	700.5	691.2	-9.3	-1.3
Food and kindred products	90.1	88.9	-1.2	-1.3
Meat products	8.0	7.7	-0.3	-3.8
Canning and preserving	12.4	11.4	-1.0	-8.1
Grain mill products	6.0	5.8	-0.2	-3.3
Bakery products	16.9	17.0	+0.1	+0.6
Sugar and confectionery products	8.3	7.6	-0.7	-8.4
Beverages	15.0	15.3	+0.3	+2.0
Other food and kindred products	23.4	24.0	+0.6	+2.6
Tobacco manufacturers	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Textile mill products	36.2	34.9	-1.3	-3.6
Broadwoven fabric mills	4.2	3.7	-0.5	-11.9
Knitting mills	20.6	19.8	-0.8	-3.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit)	3.3	3.4	+0.1	+3.0
Other textile mill products	8.2	8.0	-0.2	-2.4
Apparel and other finished fabric products	169.3	165.7	-3.6	-2.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	9.9	9.7	-0.2	-2.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	15.7	15.1	-0.6	-3.8
Women's, misses; and juniors' outerwear	82.0	81.0	-1.0	-1.2
Women's, children's and infants' undergarments	10.2	9.8	-0.4	-3.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	11.1	10.4	-0.7	-6.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	25.2	24.8	-0.4	-1.6
Other apparel and textile products	15.2	14.8	-0.4	-2.6

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981	
			Net	Percent
Paper and allied products	50.6	49.8	-0.8	-1.6
Paper mills (except building paper)	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous converted paper products	20.5	20.0	-0.5	-2.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0
Other paper and allied products	3.0	2.9	-0.1	-3.3
Printing, publishing and allied industries	155.8	156.1	+0.3	+0.2
Newspapers	34.0	34.1	+0.1	+0.3
Periodicals	26.8	27.7	+0.9	+3.4
Books	24.9	24.8	-0.1	-0.4
Commercial printing	38.5	38.3	-0.2	-0.5
Blankbooks and bookbinding	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0
Printing trade services	8.6	8.8	+0.2	+2.3
Other printing and publishing	14.1	13.6	-0.5	-3.5
Chemicals and allied products	71.7	71.4	-0.3	-0.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.9	7.7	-0.2	-2.5
Plastics, materials and synthetics	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.7
Drugs	21.6	22.0	+0.4	+1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	18.4	19.0	+0.6	+3.3
Industrial organic chemicals	10.9	10.1	-0.8	-7.3
Other chemicals and allied products	7.1	6.9	-0.2	-2.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	6.8	6.4	-0.4	-5.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	31.3	31.8	+0.5	+1.6
Rubber and rubber products	3.4	3.5	+0.1	+2.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	27.9	28.3	+0.4	+1.4
Leather and leather products	27.5	27.7	+0.2	+0.7
Footwear (except rubber)	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Handbags and personal leather goods	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
Other leather and leather products	8.6	8.9	+0.3	+3.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	58.4	55.7	-2.7	-4.6
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware	15.6	15.5	-0.1	-0.6
Toys and sporting goods	13.9	13.4	-0.5	-3.6
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies	3.9	3.7	-0.2	-5.1
Costume jewelry and notions	8.0	7.0	-1.0	-12.5
Other miscellaneous	17.1	16.1	-1.0	-5.8
Nonmanufacturing	5,762.1	5,849.1	+87.3	+1.5
Mining	6.1	6.3	+0.2	+3.3
Construction	209.3	211.4	+2.1	+1.0
Building construction-general contracting	41.7	42.2	+0.5	+1.2
Nonbuilding construction-general contracting	30.9	29.4	-1.5	-4.9
Construction-special trade contracting	136.6	139.8	+3.2	+2.3
Transportation and public utilities	431.4	429.3	-2.1	-0.5
Railroad transportation	20.0	18.3	-1.7	-8.5

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981	
			Net	Percent
Air transportation	54.9	52.9	-2.0	-3.6
Other transportation	166.0	164.5	-1.5	-0.9
Communication	133.1	135.6	+2.5	+1.9
Telephone and telegraph	101.4	102.3	+0.9	+0.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	57.5	58.0	+0.5	+0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,465.2	1,463.7	-1.5	-0.1
Wholesale trade	449.9	454.3	+4.4	+1.0
Retail trade	1,015.3	1,009.3	-6.0	-0.6
Building material, hardware, farm equipment	29.0	29.2	+0.2	+0.7
General merchandise	165.2	157.1	-8.1	-4.9
Department stores	143.1	135.3	-7.8	-5.5
Food	179.5	179.8	+0.3	+0.2
Auto dealers and service stations	80.6	77.4	-3.2	-4.0
Apparel and accessories	85.0	85.3	+0.3	+0.4
Furniture and fixtures	41.2	40.7	-0.5	-1.2
Eating and drinking places	296.9	300.6	+3.7	+1.2
Miscellaneous retail stores	137.8	139.2	+1.4	+1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	626.2	654.5	+28.3	+4.5
Banking	217.5	228.8	+11.3	+5.2
Security and commodity brokers	88.9	102.4	+13.5	+15.2
Insurance carriers	119.4	119.1	-0.3	-0.3
Insurance agents and brokers	48.9	50.4	+1.5	+3.1
Real estate combined with insurance	114.0	115.4	+1.4	+1.2
Credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments	37.5	38.3	+0.8	+2.1
Services and miscellaneous	1,710.0	1,784.3	+74.3	+4.3
Hotels (year-round)	52.8	54.7	+1.9	+3.6
Hospitals (nongovernmental)	253.2	261.6	+8.4	+3.3
Government	1,313.9	1,300.1	-13.8	-1.1
Federal	167.7	155.7	-12.0	-7.2
State	246.3	251.0	+4.7	+1.9
Local	899.3	893.3	-6.0	-0.7

Growth and Declining Industries

With budget restrictions at all levels of government, rising unemployment rates and other factors; administrators, planners and others have renewed their efforts toward improving the economy of the State. More attention has been focused on attracting new business or firms to the State, developing jobs for the unemployed and developing training for occupations with substantial demand.

To assist planners in these efforts, the following sections of this report identify industries registering the largest employment expansions and contractions during the last five and ten-year periods. In addition, job levels during three recessionary periods (beginning in 1969, 197[illegible] and 1980) were studied to determine how these industries reacted to national pressures.

Growth industries. Industries shown on the list below can be termed "long term" growth industries in that they experienced substantial net employment increases during the 1970's. From 1971 to 1981 these industries added over half of a million new jobs to the State's economy, with nearly three-quarters of the new job growth occurring from 1976 to 1981. In 1981, these industries accounted for 2,621,300 jobs or 36 percent of all nonagricultural employment in the State. Some 47.4 percent of "growth industry" jobs were in the services category, 16.8 percent were in retail trade, 14.[illegible] percent were in finance, insurance and real estate, and 11.7 percent were in manufacturing.

Industry	Annual average employment change			
	1971-1981		1976-1981	
	Net (000's)	Percent	Net (000's)	Percent
Health services	+131.0	+40.7	+57.0	+14.4
Business services	+123.9	+49.1	+91.3	+32.0
Eating and drinking places	+71.4	+31.2	+39.5	+15.1
Banking	+48.5	+26.9	+36.0	+18.7
State government	+47.5	+23.3	+31.7	+14.5
Legal services	+27.1	+64.7	+15.4	+28.7
Instruments manufacturing	+17.3	+14.9	+11.1	+9.1
Miscellaneous retail stores	+16.7	+13.6	+9.6	+7.4
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	+16.3	+31.2	+9.9	+16.9
Educational services	+15.4	+9.6	+31.7	+22.1
Security and commodity brokers	+12.5	+13.9	+30.0	+41.4
Miscellaneous services	+11.4	+12.6	+24.0	+30.8
Insurance agents and brokers	+11.1	+28.2	+9.2	+22.3
Machinery (except electrical) manufacturing	+11.1	+6.9	+19.1	+12.5

Several more industries which did not exhibit significant growth from 1971-1976 have recorded considerable increases in jobs since 1976:

Industry	Annual average employment change 1976-1981	
	Net (000's)	Percent
Social services	+52.0	+53.1*
Wholesale trade	+22.6	+5.2
Special trade contractors	+18.0	+14.8
Printing, publishing and allied manufacturing	+10.2	+7.0

*This industry experienced a large increase (+30,000) in employment, not attributable to growth, between 1980 and 1982 due to a reclassification of a large number of workers from the "domestic"category to social services.

Over one-third of the long-term growth industries are part of the services component, the fastest growing sector of the State's economy.

The lists of industries recording expansions through 1981 are not exhaustive but reflect those with the largest changes over the last five and ten years.

Unfortunately, employment projections are not available by detailed industry (see Long-Range Outlook). Some of those categories which have registered considerable increases in employment over the last ten years are not expected to continue hiring at pre-1981 levels. State government, for example, has grown steadily during the past ten years but because of recent budgetary constraints and cutbacks in Federal allocations, continued expansions are not expected, although some job openings will result from replacement needs. Nearly all of the increase in the social services industry job count resulted from a reclassification of workers and no further increments of the magnitude registered from 1976 to 1981 are expected.

The industries in New York State which should offer the greatest success in job development and training efforts are those which have experienced both long-term growth and at the same time have resisted national recessionary pressures. Listed below are New York State industries that based on their performance in the national recessions beginning in 1969, 1973 and 1980 appear to be "recession proof". The national recession of 1980 did not have as severe an effect on New York State as previous recessions, so some industries that were seriously affected in prior years showed little fluctuation in 1980.

Of the industries studied, the following employed about one-half of all wage and salary workers in New York State in 1981. These industries have generally experienced some long-term growth and suffered no significant cutbacks during recent recessions:

Measuring and controlling devices manufacturing
Medical instruments and supplies manufacturing
Photographic equipment and supplies manufacturing
Electric, gas and sanitary services

Retail food stores
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous retail stores
Banking
Credit agencies, except banks, and holding and
 other investment companies
Insurance agents, brokers and service
Business services
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures
Health services
Legal services
Social services
Miscellaneous services
Government

Most of these industries appear on the previous lists of growth industries or are component industries of those appearing on the growth lists. For example, measuring and controlling devices, medical instruments and supplies, and photographic equipment and supplies are part of the instruments manufacturing industry.

Three (electric, gas and sanitary services; food stores; and credit agencies) recession-proof industries registered some smaller employment gains over the periods 1976-1981 and 1971 and 1981. Some of the industries recording long-term growth were affected by recessions but exhibited subsequent recovery. They include: educational services, security and commodity brokers, wholesale trade, special trade contractors, printing, publishing and allied manufacturing, and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing.

Declining industries. The industries listed below experienced substantial job declines during the last five and ten-year periods:

Industry	Annual average employment change			
	1971-1981		1976-1981	
	Net (000's)	Percent	Net (000's)	Percent
Apparel manufacturing	-66.5	-28.6	-20.3	-10.9
General merchandise stores	-33.3	-17.5	-16.0	-9.2
Food and kindred products manufacturing	-31.4	-26.1	-4.8	-5.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-23.9	-30.0	-11.7	-17.4
Federal government	-20.7	-11.7	-9.9	-6.0
Textile mill products manufacturing	-17.9	-33.9	-9.3	-21.0
Primary metals manufacturing	-15.5	-23.3	-7.6	-13.0
Auto dealers and service stations	-14.9	-16.1	-13.5	-14.9
Leather and leather products manufacturing	-11.8	-29.9	-2.4	-8.0
Chemicals and allied products manufacturing	-10.8	-13.1	-2.8	-3.8
Railroad transportation	-10.2	-35.8	-3.6	-16.4
Apparel sales	-10.0	-10.5	-0.9	-1.0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	-9.7	-11.9	-5.1	-6.6

Most of the declining industries were in the nondurable goods category or were in the trouble-plagued auto industry.

Although continued job openings will result from replacement needs, the industries which should offer the fewest job opportunities are those which have undergone long-term declines and are subject to significant layoffs during recessionary periods. These include:

Manufacturing
- Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products
- Blast furnace and basic steel products
- Fabricated structural metal products
- Special industry machinery
- Household appliances
- Radio and TV receiving equipment
- Engineering and scientific instruments
- Grain mill products
- Beverages
- Weaving mills, cotton, synthetic, and wool
- Men's and boys' suits and coats
- Men's and boys' furnishings
- Women's and misses' outerwear
- Women's and children's undergarments
- Miscellaneous apparel and accessories
- Miscellaneous fabricated textile products
- Paper mills, except building paper
- Paperboard containers and boxes
- Blankbooks and bookbinding
- Drugs
- Rubber and rubber products
- Footwear, except rubber
- Handbags and personal leather goods
- Toys and sporting goods
- Pens, pencils, office and art supplies
- Costume jewelry and notions

Nonmanufacturing
- Heavy construction
- Railroad transportation
- General merchandise stores
- Apparel and accessory stores

Over two-thirds of the recession-prone industries incurred long-term declines. Of those remaining, heavy construction employment declined from 1971 to 1981 but grew slightly from 1976 to 1981, as did fabricated metals manufacturing. Five other manufacturing industries on the recession-prone list also registered long-term losses, even though they are components of larger industry machinery (part of nonelectrical machinery), household appliances, radio and TV receiving equipment (electrical machinery), engineering and scientific instruments (instruments), and rubber and rubber products (rubber and miscellaneous plastics products).

Federal government, auto dealers and service stations, and transportation equipment manufacturing industries have been declining but have not been severely affected by cyclical fluctuations in the economy.

Long-range Outlook[1]

Table 12 shows projected employment, by major industry division, to 1985. The long-term trend toward service-related industries will continue: employment in all major divisions within the sector is projected to increase. By 1985, such industries will account for three-fourths of the State's jobs, up slightly from 1974.

Manufacturing: The anticipated drop in manufacturing jobs from 1974 to 1985 will be shared by 19 of the 20 industries in the division but the bulk of the decline is expected to occur within nondurable goods firms. Only the nonelectrical machinery and plastics and rubber products industries should experience increased job counts over the period.

Construction: The construction industry is projected to achieve a moderate gain of 6.4 percent over the 1974-1985 period.

Agriculture: Although the job count in this sector should grow, most of the increase will be in the horticultural and agricultural services industries--such as landscape gardening, animal hospitals and other veterinary services--rather than in agricultural production. The number of farms will drop as will the number of farm workers.

Transportation, communication, and public utilities: The slight increase projected for this division conceals divergent trends among its component industries. Further decreases in rail transportation (excluding subway and suburban lines) and water transportation employment are expected. Additional workers will be needed in air transportation and urban mass transit. Technological advances will severely limit job growth within communication industries. Public utilities jobs are expected to expand at above-average rates.

Trade: The growth rate of retail trade employment will exceed that of total employment, as a result of expansion in areas outside of New York City. Declines are expected for wholesale trade. However, New York City will suffer declines in both retail and wholesale trade.

Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banking will continue to be one of the State's most rapidly expanding industries. Finance--security, commodity brokers and investment companies and credit agencies--should exhibit above-average growth. A slight decline in insurance employment will result from a greater degree of computerization, other technological improvements, and a national trend toward geographic decentralization.

Services: This division, which includes services provided by the private sector and government, is expected to grow 2½ times faster than total employment. The private sector will account for nearly all of the gains over the period. Miscellaneous business services will grow most rapidly--by almost 60,000 jobs--from 1974-1985. This industry group includes computer programming services; commercial research, development, and testing labs; detective and protective services; employment and temporary job agencies; and business and management consulting firms. Growing at a slightly slower rate will be professional services. Personal services--laundry and garment

---

1. No attempt has been made to incorporate business cycle fluctuations into the long-range outlook.

cleaning, barbershops, shoe repair shops, and dressmaking--will decline, as will employment in educational services and private households.

Public administration: One of the assumptions made at the time these employment projections were produced was that all levels of government would have ample funds. This assumption has been modified for New York State due to recent cuts in the national budget. The growth rate of 44 percent for State government employment from 1963-1974 trailed the 55 percent growth rate for the nation. For the period 1974-1985, government employment in New York State was expected to expand by 11 percent. However, recent cutbacks in government programs may lead to overall contraction, rather than growth, during the remaining years of the employment projections.

Table 12. EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
NEW YORK STATE
1974 AND 1985

Industry division	1974		1985		Change 1974-85	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent
All industries	7,447,728	100.0	7,815,207	100.0	367,479	4.9
Goods-related	2,073,070	27.8	1,949,078	24.9	-123,992	-6.0
Mining	8,223	0.1	7,828	0.1	-395	-4.8
Agriculture	121,302	1.6	128,910	1.6	7,608	6.3
Construction	359,643	4.8	382,707	4.9	23,064	6.4
Manufacturing	1,583,902	21.3	1,429,633	18.3	-154,269	-9.7
Durable goods	788,833	10.6	764,238	9.8	-24,595	-3.1
Nondurable goods	795,069	10.7	665,395	8.5	-129,674	-16.3
Service-related	5,374,658	72.2	5,866,129	75.1	491,471	9.1
Transportation and public utilities	557,093	7.5	572,025	7.3	14,932	2.7
Trade	1,548,702	20.8	1,639,267	21.0	90,565	5.8
Wholesale	448,725	6.0	429,149	5.5	-19,576	-4.4
Retail	1,099,977	14.8	1,210,118	15.5	110,141	10.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	595,181	8.0	656,722	8.4	61,541	10.3
Services	2,262,274	30.4	2,517,229	32.2	254,955	11.3
Public Administration	411,408	5.5	480,886	6.2	69,478	16.9

NOTE: Government workers involved in activities unique to government are classified in public administration. Government workers engaged in activities also performed in private enterprises, such as education and medical services, construction, transportation, and manufacturing are classified in the appropriate category.

Work Stoppages, Industry Hours and Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Work stoppages. In 1981, work stoppages were down compared with 1980, both in terms of the number of workers affected and the number of establishments involved. In 1981, 69,700 workers in 259 establishments were idled; 115,000 workers in 307 establishments were affected in 1980. Idleness due to work stoppages dropped to 0.05 percent of estimated working time in 1981, down from 0.07 in 1980.

In the nation, work stoppages fell from 3,885 in 1980 to 2,577 in 1981; the number of workers idled numbered 1,082,000, down from 1,366,000. During both 1980 and 1981, New York State lost a smaller percentage of estimated working time due to stoppages than did the nation (see Table 13).

Table 13. WORK STOPPAGES, NEW YORK STATE
AND UNITED STATES
1980 AND 1981

Item	New York State		United States	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Stoppages[a]	307	259	3,885	2,577
Workers involved[a]	115,000	69,700	1,366,000	1,082,000
Days idle[b]	1,339,800	890,000	33,289,000	24,670,000
Percent of available working time lost [b]	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.11

a. The number of work stoppages and of workers involved relate only to stoppages beginning during the calendar year.

b. Days idle and percentages of available working time lost are based on the idleness resulting from all stoppages in effect during the calendar year.

Hours worked. Hours worked are a leading economic indicator, since before hiring or laying off workers employers generally lengthen or shorten the workweek. The length of the workweek for factory production workers in New York State was 39.4 in 1981, unchanged from 1980, but below the national figure of 39.8 hours for 1981. Among durable goods manufacturing industries in New York State, average weekly hours declined or remained unchanged in all categories except instruments (+0.4) from 1980 to 1981.

Overall, average weekly hours in nondurable goods manufacturing were up by 0.2 hour; most nondurable industries experienced gains in average weekly hours. The exceptions were: food products (-0.3) and printing and publishing (-0.3). Among all manufacturing industries, the textile industry showed the largest rise (+0.8) in average weekly hours.

Among the few nonmanufacturing industries for which data are available, changes in average weekly hours of nonsupervisory production workers were mixed. Hotels (year-round) gained 0.3 hour, telephone and telegraph was up by 0.1, while banking was unchanged. Construction (-0.3); electric, gas, and sanitary services (-0.2); trade, both wholesale (-0.1) and retail (-0.1) all had shortened workweeks during 1981.

Weekly earnings. In New York State, manufacturing production workers earned an average of $308.90 in 1981, up $26.01 or 9.2 percent from 1980. This was larger than the 8.9 percent increase in the cost of living which occurred during the year.1/ In the nation, weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers averaged $318.00, an increase of 10.2 percent from 1980. Among durable goods industries, all but one kept pace with or surpassed the rate of inflation: fabricated metals earnings rose by only 8.2 percent. The greatest percentage increase in weekly earnings occurred in instruments manufacturing (+12.8 percent), which also had the longest workweek (41.8 hours) among durable goods industries. The highest average weekly earnings were recorded in transportation equipment ($455.78).

Among nondurable industries, which are traditionally lower paying, the majority did not keep pace with inflation: printing and publishing (+5.1 percent); apparel (+6.5 percent); paper products (+7.1 percent); miscellaneous manufacturing (+7.2 percent); and leather products (+8.5 percent). Four did show an increase that outdistanced the rise in the Consumer Price Index: chemicals (+11.8); rubber and plastics (+11.0); textiles (+10.7); and food products (+10.3). Workers in printing and publishing had the highest average weekly earnings ($363.07) among nondurable industries in 1981.

In nonmanufacturing, workers' earnings in telephone and telegraph (+11.5); electric, gas and sanitary services (+11.0); and wholesale trade (+9.1) industries grew the most. Banking (+7.4); retail trade (+6.8); and hotel (+6.1) workers' average weekly earnings grew by the smallest percentages. Average weekly earnings in electric, gas and sanitary services ($471.71) were the highest among all industries, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing alike, during 1981; this industry also had the longest workweek, 43.0 hours. The lowest paying industry, retail trade ($172.11), had the shortest workweek (30.9 hours), because many employees in this industry are part-time.

Table 14 shows hours and earnings of nonsupervisory production workers in nonagricultural industries in 1980 and 1981.

Table 15 shows average weekly earnings, by industry, of employees covered by the New York State unemployment insurance law. These data are for 1980, since earnings for 1981 were not available at press time.

A comparison of 1980 earnings, by industry, for nonagricultural (Table 14) and UI-covered industries (Table 15) shows that average weekly earnings were higher in the UI-covered employment series for all industries except construction and hotels. The higher averages in UI-covered employment are in part due to the inclusion of salaries earned by supervisory and administrative employees.

---

1. U. S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, gain from December 1980 to December 1981.

Table 14. HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
NEW YORK STATE
1980-1981

Industry	Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings		
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Percent increase
Manufacturing	39.4	39.4	$282.89	$308.90	+9.2
Durable goods	41.0	40.8	321.44	352.51	+9.7
Lumber products	39.8	39.2	210.14	231.67	+10.2
Furniture	39.3	39.0	225.19	251.94	+11.9
Stone, clay, glass	41.5	41.2	319.97	354.32	+10.7
Primary metals	40.4	40.4	392.28	431.88	+10.1
Fabricated metals	40.5	40.2	287.96	311.55	+8.2
Nonelectrical machinery	41.6	41.2	332.38	362.56	+9.1
Electrical machinery	40.5	40.5	277.83	303.35	+9.2
Transportation equipment	42.4	41.7	418.49	455.78	+8.9
Instruments	41.4	41.8	336.17	379.13	+12.8
Nondurable goods	37.8	38.0	244.57	264.86	+8.6
Food products	41.9	41.6	288.27	317.82	+10.3
Textiles	39.3	40.1	200.04	221.35	+10.7
Apparel	34.2	34.4	181.60	193.33	+6.5
Paper products	42.1	42.3	288.81	309.21	+7.1
Printing and publishing	37.5	37.2	345.38	363.07	+5.1
Chemicals	41.5	42.0	317.89	355.32	+11.8
Rubber and plastics	38.9	39.3	229.12	254.27	+11.0
Leather products	37.2	37.5	171.49	186.00	+8.5
Miscellaneous mfg.	37.5	37.7	214.50	229.97	+7.2
Construction	36.2	35.9	404.35	432.60	+7.0
Telephone and telegraph	40.7	40.8	402.93	449.21	+11.5
Electric, gas and sanitary services	43.2	43.0	424.95	471.71	+11.0
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	289.17	315.55	+9.1
Retail trade	31.0	30.9	161.20	172.11	+6.8
Banking	36.7	36.7	223.14	239.65	+7.4
Hotels (year-round)	32.1	32.4	192.97	204.77	+6.1

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
NEW YORK STATE
1980

Industry division and group	Weekly earnings (average)
All industries	$302.41
Manufacturing	354.59
Durable goods	385.31
Lumber and wood products	236.72
Furniture and fixtures	251.56
Stone, clay and glass products	367.70
Primary metal industries	423.81
Fabricated metal products	320.54
Machinery, except electrical	409.46
Electrical machinery	350.05
Transportation equipment	451.74
Instruments, photo and optical goods	428.82
Nondurable goods	322.07
Food and kindred products	349.72
Tobacco manufacturers	449.34
Textile mill products	273.08
Apparel	238.30
Paper and allied products	343.63
Printing and publishing	367.00
Chemicals and allied products	440.43
Petroleum refining	733.97
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	262.03
Leather and leather products	201.92
Miscellaneous manufacturing	265.93
Nonmanufacturing	285.24
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	194.01
Mining	519.07
Contract construction	355.08
General building contractors	333.75
General contractors other than building	462.35
Special building trade contractors	337.08

Table 15. (continued)

Industry division and group	Weekly earnings (average)
Transportation and public utilities	$419.22
Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation	218.89
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	341.98
Water transportation	544.53
Transportation by air	511.55
Pipeline transportation	474.79
Transportation services	345.12
Communication	459.65
Electric, gas and sanitary services	455.98
Trade	238.77
Wholesale	393.11
Durable goods	384.21
Nondurable goods	402.83
Retail	170.37
Building materials, hardware, garden supplies and mobile home dealers	225.64
General merchandise	172.39
Food stores	171.13
Auto dealers and service stations	237.81
Apparel and accessories	180.03
Retail furniture, home furnishings	225.34
Eating and drinking places	122.62
Miscellaneous retail stores	196.05
Finance, insurance and real estate	358.35
Banking	328.10
Credit agencies other than banks	295.85
Security and commodity brokers	620.28
Insurance carriers	322.60
Insurance agents, brokers, service	356.13
Real estate	250.12
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices	267.34
Holding & other investment companies	503.18
Services	257.55
Hotels and other lodging places	177.69
Personal services	163.68
Business services	279.17
Auto repair services and garages	231.64
Miscellaneous repair services	271.03

Table 15. (continued)

Industry division and group	Weekly earnings (average)
Motion pictures	$340.21
Amusement and recreation services	237.55
Medical and other health services	274.79
Legal services	360.02
Educational services	225.25
Social services	173.67
Museums, art galleries, gardens	240.72
Membership organizations	201.22
Private households	115.34
Miscellaneous services	383.96
Government	298.03
Federal	358.69
State and local	288.35
Unclassified establishments	231.31

Labor turnover. Accession and separation rates for factory workers in a given industry are important indicators of economic conditions. An improving economy is marked by rising accessions--particularly of new hires. (Accessions also include recalls and "other" accessions, such as transfers.) As job opportunities become more abundant, workers have increased confidence in their ability to find better jobs. As a result, the quit rate also turns upward.

A slackening in business conditions is marked by a higher layoff rate and a lower quit rate. Workers become wary of leaving their present employment to search for a new job. The new hire rate declines in a slow economy. Thus, the dissatisfied worker who voluntarily leaves his job may face the prospect of a long spell of unemployment before finding another.

The information presented below and in Table 16 is for manufacturing industries only, since labor turnover statistics are not available for nonmanufacturing industries. As shown in the table, total monthly accessions per 100 workers numbered 3.5 in 1981, down slightly from 3.6 in 1980. The new hires rate was unchanged at 2.0, while the recall rate fell from 1.5 to 1.3 per 100 manufacturing workers in 1981. Total separations were at a rate of 3.7 per 100 in 1981, down from 4.0. The quit rate, at 1.1, was unchanged over the year, but the layoff rate decreased from 2.1 to 1.9 per 100. In 1981, rates for total accessions, new hires, and total separations were at low points for this series, reflecting lack of strength in factories.

For durable goods industries, the average monthly accession rate was 2.6, down 0.1 from 1980; separations were unchanged at 3.0 per 100 workers in 1981. Among component industries, the total accessions rate fell in all but three in the durable goods sector: transportation equipment (+0.3 per 100); instruments (+0.1); and nonelectrical machinery (+0.1). The transportation equipment manufacturing industry had an accession rate of 3.7 in 1981; all of the increase was due to a jump in its recall rate (+0.5). Transportation equipment also had a higher separation rate (4.7, up 1.0) in 1981, caused by a large rise (+0.9) in the layoff rate and a small uptrend (+0.1) in the quit rate. The increase in the instruments accession rate was due to new hires (+0.2). The nonelectrical machinery industry showed an improvement in new hires (+0.1) and a decrease in recalls (-0.2). Fabricated metals had the largest drop in accessions (-0.6); new hires were unchanged, but recalls fell by 0.6 per 100 workers. Lumber and wood products had the next largest decline in accessions (-0.4) and the highest accession rate, 5.1. This industry also had the highest separation rate among durable goods industries; at 5.7, the rate was down from 6.8 in 1980. The lowest accession rates were in nonelectrical machinery and instruments, 1.9 in each industry.

Transportation equipment (+1.0); primary metals (+0.1); nonelectrical machinery (+0.1); and instruments employment (+0.1) registered increases in separation rates. In 1981, separations in electrical machinery were unchanged; decreases occurred in lumber and wood products (-1.1); furniture and fixtures (-1.1); fabricated metals (-1.0); and stone, clay and glass products (-0.4). In the lumber industry, layoffs (-0.7) and quits (-0.2) declined. Most of the drop in separations within furniture and fixtures was the result of a decrease in layoffs (-1.0). This was also true of fabricated metals, where layoffs fell by 0.7 per 100 workers. The only durable goods industries to experience increases in the layoff rate during 1981 were: transportation equipment (+0.9); primary metals (+0.2); and nonelectrical machinery (+0.1). All three industries lost employment in 1981.

Accessions per 100 workers in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 0.2 from 1980 to 4.3 in 1981. New hires were unchanged, while recalls fell by 0.3 to 1.7. Separations dropped 0.4 to 4.6; the quit rate remained at 1.4, and layoffs were off by 0.3 to 2.5. Among the nondurable industries, changes in the accession rate from 1980 to 1981 were mixed: five industries showed increases, four showed decreases and two were unchanged. The largest gain in the accession rate occurred in the chemicals industry (+0.2), where new hires were up by 0.1. The tobacco; printing and publishing; rubber; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries all experienced increases of 0.1 in their accession rates. The apparel industry accession rate fell by 0.6 to 6.4 per 100 in 1981; a large decrease in recalls (-0.9) cancelled a gain in new hires (+0.3). Both the textile and paper industries registered declines of 0.3 in accessions; in the textile industry, recalls dropped 0.4, while in the paper industry, new hires (-0.1) and recalls (-0.2) both fell. Accessions in food manufacturing were down 0.1 per 100, caused by a decrease in new hires (-0.2) which cancelled an upswing in recalls (+0.1). Accessions were unchanged in the petroleum refining and leather manufacturing industries. The leather industry had the highest accession rate (7.6), as well as the highest separation rate (8.0). The tobacco industry had the lowest accession rate (1.6) among nondurables in 1981 as well as the lowest separation rate (2.0).

Only two nondurable manufacturing industries had higher separation rates in 1981 than in 1980: tobacco, where the rate increased from 1.2 to 2.0 per 100, and petroleum, up from 2.2 to 2.7. In tobacco manufacturing, quits were up by 0.5 and layoffs by 0.4, while in petroleum refining and related industries, most of the increase was in quits (+0.4) rather than layoffs (+0.1). Declines in separations were registered in apparel (-0.9); rubber (-0.7); textiles (-0.6); leather (-0.4); miscellaneous manufacturing (-0.3); and paper (-0.2). Most of the decrease in these industries could be attributed to fewer layoffs (per 100 workers). Separations were unchanged in the printing and publishing and chemicals manufacturing industries.

Table 16. LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEW YORK STATE 1976-1981

(Average monthly rates per 100 workers)

Year	Accessions			Separations		
	Total	New Hires	Recalls	Total	Quits	Layoffs
			All manufacturing			
1976	3.8	2.1	1.5	3.9	1.1	1.9
1977	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.8	1.2	1.8
1978	3.8	2.4	1.2	3.7	1.3	1.6
1979	3.8	2.4	1.3	4.0	1.4	1.8
1980	3.6	2.0	1.5	4.0	1.1	2.1
1981	3.5	2.0	1.3	3.7	1.1	1.9
			Durable goods			
1976	2.9	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.9	1.1
1977	2.9	1.8	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.0
1978	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.8
1979	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.9
1980	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.0	0.9	1.4
1981	2.6	1.5	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.4
			Nondurable goods			
1976	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.9	1.4	2.8
1977	4.8	2.6	2.0	4.8	1.4	2.6
1978	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.7	1.5	2.5
1979	4.8	2.7	1.9	5.2	1.6	2.8
1980	4.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	1.4	2.8
1981	4.3	2.5	1.7	4.6	1.4	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT

Recent Trends

During 1981, New York State's unemployment rate averaged 7.6 percent, the same as for the nation. This was the first time since 1970 that the statewide unemployment rate did not exceed the national rate. This break from the historical pattern during the current economic downturn is traceable to a less recession-prone industrial structure and minimal labor force growth in the State compared with the U.S.

The unemployment rate in New York State rose 0.1 percentage point from 1980 to 1981, the second consecutive year of increase in the rate. Nationally, the rate rose 0.5 percentage point during the year, also the second year of increase. The number of persons unemployed in the U.S. hit a new 35-year record high. Contributing to this was chronic unemployment primarily among Midwestern states which rely heavily on the depressed automobile and its related manufacturing industries. Michigan, for example, had an annual average unemployment rate in 1981 of 12.3 percent, the highest in the nation. By contrast, New York's largely service-oriented industrial mix was not impacted as severely by these recessionary pressures. In fact, employment in the services sector continued to advance, buffering the effects of the national economic slowdown.

In comparison with nearby states, New York had a higher unemployment rate than Vermont (5.7 percent), Connecticut (6.2 percent), Massachusetts (6.4 percent), and New Jersey (7.3 percent) but a lower rate than Pennsylvania (8.4 percent) and Ohio (9.6 percent). Nationally, the state with the lowest 1981 annual average unemployment rate was Oklahoma at 3.6 percent.

Within New York State, the Buffalo SMSA had the highest unemployment rate among the metropolitan areas at 9.6 percent in 1981; this was a decline of 0.1 percentage point from 1980. The Poughkeepsie SMSA had the lowest rate at 5.7 percent but was up from 5.3 percent in 1980.

Table 17. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1971-1981

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment-New York State			Unemployment-United States		
	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate
1971	490	+48.0	6.6	5,016	+22.6	5.9
1972	500	+2.0	6.7	4,882	-2.7	5.6
1973	404	-19.2	5.4	4,365	-10.6	4.9
1974	481	+19.1	6.4	5,156	+18.1	5.6
1975	726	+50.9	9.5	7,929	+53.8	8.5
1976	788	+8.5	10.3	7,406	-6.6	7.7
1977	703	-10.8	9.1	6,991	-5.6	7.1
1978	602	-14.4	7.7	6,202	-11.3	6.1
1979	570	-5.3	7.1	6,137	-1.0	5.8
1980	597	+4.7	7.5	7,637	+24.4	7.1
1981	612	+2.5	7.6	8,273	+8.3	7.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*.

Reasons for Unemployment

In the *Current Population Survey* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployed persons are classified within one of four major groups:

1. Job losers - persons whose employment ended involuntarily, who immediately began looking for work; and persons on layoff.

2. Job leavers - persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.

3. Reentrants - persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor force before beginning their most recent efforts to look for work.

4. New entrants - persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer.

During 1981, 52.7 percent of New York State's unemployed were classified as job losers. In the nation as a whole, 51.7 percent of the unemployed were job losers. Compared with 1980, the proportions in 1981 of job losers in both New York State and the United States were lower by 1.9 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively. Reentry into the labor force was the next most likely reason for unemployment in both the State (24.1 percent) and nation (25.3 percent); both percentages were higher than those for 1980. New entrants into the civilian labor force were the third largest group of unemployed in New York State in 1981, 14.0 percent, followed by job leavers, only 9.1 percent. Compared with the prior year, job leavers were up statewide in 1981, new entrants were unchanged. In the nation, however, new entrants were up and job leavers declined from 1980 to 1981.

Table 18. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED, BY REASON
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1981

Reason	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All reasons	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	52.7	51.7	+1.0
Job leavers	9.1	11.1	-2.0
Reentrants	24.1	25.3	-1.2
New entrants	14.0	11.9	+2.1

NOTES: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, 1981 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Employment and Earnings, January 1982.

Unemployment by Age Group and Sex

In 1981, youths between the ages of 16 and 24 years accounted for 42.9 percent of the unemployed statewide, up slightly from 1980 but less than the percentage nationwide (45.0 percent) in 1981. The proportion of the unemployed between 16 and 24 years of age declined by 4.0 percentage points in the U.S. from 1980 to 1981. For teenagers (ages 16 to 19 years) in New York State, the unemployment rate was 21.9 percent in 1981, up from 19.9 percent in 1980 while nationally, the teenage unemployment rate was 19.6 percent, an increase of 1.9 percentage points from 1980.

Persons in the prime working age group (25 to 44 years old) accounted for a similar percentage of the unemployed in the State and the nation in 1981, 38.6 percent and 39.5 percent respectively. The proportion of this age group of the total unemployed increased over the year in both New York State and the United States. The unemployed 45 to 64 years old fell from 19.1 percent in 1980 to 16.6 percent in 1981 in the State, while nationally, this group grew from 11.0 percent to 14.3 percent.

In the State and the nation, men comprised nearly the same proportion of the unemployed in 1981, 55.0 percent and 55.3 percent, respectively. While this was a decrease of 1.1 percentage points for men in the State, it marked an increase of 2.9 percentage points nationally from 1980 to 1981. The statewide unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and over was 6.4 percent in 1981, compared with 6.3 percent in the U.S.

Women accounted for 45.0 percent of New York State's unemployed in 1981, an increase of 1.1 percentage points from 1980. The proportion of women among the unemployed in the U.S. declined from 47.6 percent in 1980 to 44.7 percent in 1981. The unemployment rates for women 20 years of age and older in both New York State and the nation were higher than those for men in the same age groups in 1980 and 1981.

The following tables show percent distribution of the unemployed by age and sex, and unemployment rates for selected age groups and sex for the State and the nation.

Table 19. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1981

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All 16 and over	100.0	100.0	-
16-19	20.8	21.4	-0.6
20-24	22.1	23.6	-1.5
25-44	38.6	39.5	-0.9
45-64	16.6	14.3	+2.3
65+	2.0	1.2	+0.8
Total males	55.0	55.3	-0.3
16-19	10.9	11.7	-0.8
20-24	13.0	13.6	-0.6
25-44	21.3	21.2	+0.1
45-64	8.9	8.1	+0.8
65+	1.0	0.7	+0.3
Total females	45.0	44.7	+0.3
16-19	9.9	9.8	+0.1
20-24	9.1	10.0	-0.9
25-44	17.1	18.3	-1.2
45-64	7.6	6.2	+1.4
65+	1.0	0.5	+0.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 1981 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1982.

Table 20. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1980 AND 1981

Area and group	Unemployment rate	
	1980	1981
New York State		
All persons, 16 years and over	7.5	7.6
Both sexes, 20 years and over	6.5	6.5
Male	6.3	6.4
Female	6.7	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.9	21.9
United States		
All persons, 16 years and over	7.1	7.6
Both sexes, 20 years and over	6.1	6.5
Male	5.9	6.3
Female	6.3	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.7	19.6

NOTE: 1981 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1982.

Unemployment by Race

Blacks and other races comprised 26.4 percent of the State's unemployed in 1981 but only 15.1 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. Nationally, blacks and other races made up 22.7 percent of the unemployed in 1981, an increase of 0.4 percentage point from 1980.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY RACE
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980 AND 1981

Racial group	New York State		United States	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Total 16 years of age and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	77.9	73.6	77.7	77.3
Black and other races	22.1	26.4	22.3	22.7

NOTE: 1981 data are preliminary and subject to revision.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1982.

In New York State, the unemployment rate for whites fell slightly (-0.2 percentage point) from 1980 to 6.6 percent in 1981 while the rate for persons of black and other races jumped from 11.4 percent to 13.6 percent. In the nation, the unemployment rate for whites rose slightly, from 6.3 percent in 1980 to 6.7 percent in 1981 while the unemployment rate for black and other races was up 1.1 percentage points to 14.3 percent. The rates for both whites and blacks and other races were lower in New York State than the U.S. in 1981.

Table 22. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES BY RACE
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980 AND 1981

Racial group	Unemployment rate			
	New York State		United States	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
All persons, 16 years and over	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.6
White	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.7
Black and other races	11.4	13.6	13.2	14.3

NOTE: 1981 data are preliminary and subject to revision.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Outlook

New York State's unemployment rate is projected to rise to about 8.1 percent during Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983).

Increases in the unemployment rate from Calendar Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1983 are expected in all of the State's metropolitan areas except the Poughkeepsie SMSA, where it is projected to decline from 5.7 percent to 5.4 percent and the Buffalo SMSA where it is expected to remain at the same high level of 9.6 percent.

Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance

Individuals out of work at some time during 1981 who were also eligible for and received unemployment benefits numbered 929,038 in New York State, down 24,200 or 2.5 percent from 1980. A characteristic difference from those unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance is that beneficiaries have had recent work experience. Thus, they are usually not recent or new entrants into the labor market and they are job losers rather than job leavers. Being a recent entrant or job leaver would usually make an individual not entitled to or ineligible for benefits.

The following points detail some significant characteristics of UI beneficiaries in the State during 1981:

- Only 3.7 percent were under 20 years of age, reflecting the fact that most of the unemployed in this age group lacked qualifying work experience. Beneficiaries in the prime working age group (25-44 years) accounted for almost 48 percent of the total, up slightly (+1.4 percent) from 1980. Among all unemployed, those 25 to 44 years of age comprised 38.6 percent of the total in 1981. Those beneficiaries 45 years of age and older accounted for slightly less than one-third (30.3 percent) of the total, although they comprised only 18.6 percent of all the unemployed.

- Over one-half (56.5 percent) of UI beneficiaries in 1981 were blue collar workers, down 1.5 percentage points from 1980. Former clerical and sales workers accounted for 18.3 percent and professional and technical employees made up 8.8 percent. The percentage of service workers, at 10.5 percent, was unchanged from 1980. The majority (54.6 percent) of beneficiaries in 1981 listed their industry of last employment as nonmanufacturing; another third indicated manufacturing. Government workers made up 6.6 percent of UI beneficiaries in 1981, down from 7.9 percent in 1980.

- Nearly two-thirds (63.7 percent) of the beneficiaries had 12 or more years of education; 10.2 percent had 16 years or more.

- Black, American Indian, and other nonwhites comprised 17.2 percent of all beneficiaries, unchanged from 1980.

- Women comprised 42.5 percent of beneficiaries in 1981. Of women beneficiaries, 43.3 percent were blue collar workers, and another 26.0 percent were clerical and kindred workers. Almost one-half (49.5 percent) of women beneficiaries listed nonmanufacturing as their industry of last employment, while 37.8 percent listed manufacturing.

- Persons of Spanish origin made up less than one-tenth (9.3 percent) of all beneficiaries statewide in 1981.

Table 23 shows characteristics of unemployment insurance beneficiaries in New York State in 1981.

Table 23. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NEW YORK STATE
1981

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Age group	
All ages	929,038	100.0
Under 20	34,737	3.7
20-24	165,351	17.8
25-34	269,962	29.1
35-39	92,577	10.0
40-44	79,235	8.5
45-54	145,639	15.7
55-59	66,592	7.2
60-64	42,933	4.6
65 and over	26,429	2.8
Unknown	5,583	0.6
	Ethnic group	
All groups	929,038	100.0
White	670,445	72.2
Black	121,383	13.1
American Indian	3,117	0.3
Other nonwhite	15,287	1.6
White Spanish	66,732	7.2
Black Spanish	20,129	2.2
Unknown	12,941	1.4
Unreported	19,004	2.0
	Years of education	
All groups	929,038	100.0
Less than 8	66,826	7.2
8	52,483	5.6
9 to 11	175,505	18.9
12	362,549	39.0
13 to 15	134,982	14.5
16 and over	95,079	10.2
Unreported	41,614	4.5

Table 23. (continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Occupational group	
All occupations	929,038	100.0
Professional	64,587	7.0
Technical	16,502	1.8
Managerial	32,693	3.5
Clerical	133,695	14.4
Sales	35,968	3.9
Blue collar	525,335	56.5
Farming, forestry, fishery	3,643	0.4
Service (except household)	97,720	10.5
Private household service	2,629	0.3
Unknown-unreported	16,266	1.8
	Industry of last employment	
All industries	929,038	100.0
Manufacturing	314,738	33.9
Durable goods	127,437	13.7
Nondurable goods	187,301	20.2
Nonmanufacturing	507,640	54.6
Agricultural and related	9,936	1.1
Mining	1,850	0.2
Construction	92,514	10.0
Transportation, utilities	44,075	4.7
Trade	164,221	17.7
Wholesale	53,002	5.7
Retail	111,219	12.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	31,566	3.4
Services	163,478	17.6
Government	61,103	6.6
Unknown-unreported	45,557	4.9

NOTE: Data relate to beneficiaries in Regular Program (first 26 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation).

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

This section contains information on the statewide supply and demand for workers by occupation during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981) and occupational projections through 1985. Two other features include a list of the top 100 occupations in the State along with their typical training time and a table showing titles of occupations emerging throughout the U.S. economy.

Applicants and Openings

Labor supply and demand statistics are derived from data compiled by the New York State Labor Department's Job Service Division during Fiscal Year 1981. Labor demand is depicted by the volume of job openings received during the period, while the supply of workers is reflected by counts of individual job applicants. Although considerable in scope and detail, this data represents only the experience of the Job Service in serving the labor market and does not purport to indicate all activity in the labor market nor to comprise a perfectly representative sample of the marketplace (some applicant groups, such as women, and some employer groups, such as those operating under provisions of government contracts, tend to be more heavily represented in Job Service statistics). In the absence of more comprehensive coverage of all labor market transactions, however, Job Service data provide valuable clues to supply and demand conditions existing in a wide range of occupations in this State. The reader who requires more extensive information should utilize other sources, such as the output of training programs, reports on labor market conditions in particular industries where some occupations predominate, the volume and variety of employment classified advertising, and the informed opinions of local educators, employers, planners, and Job Service and employment and training program personnel.

Overview. During Fiscal Year 1981, there were 1,041,129 job applicants available at New York State Job Service offices, while 786,141 job openings were received for the same time period. These data are misleading in that they include statistics for a type of activity peculiar to a few occupations. For example, the Job Service maintains registries for private duty nurses and substitute teachers and available workers are matched with predominantly short-term openings (usually 3 days or less). As a result, an applicant who may not be available for a full-time permanent job could fill many openings during the year.

To show the magnitude of this factor, in FY 1981 there were 129,361 applicants available for work in the professional. technical and managerial group and 443,582 openings received--almost three and a half jobs for each applicant. After deletion of the registries, however, there were 95,623 applicants and 24,372 openings, or almost four persons available for each job opening.

In order to provide planners with more meaningful data, statistics related primarily to the nurses and teachers registries--in all, 134,548 applicants and 467,787 job openings--have been deleted from both the narrative discussion and tabular material throughout this section.

Once the overall statistics were adjusted, the total number of applicants available for jobs in FY 1981 was 906,581. The largest number were classified in clerical and sales occupations (289,625), followed by service (170,441) and miscellaneous occupations (101,307).

Of the remaining 318,354 job openings received in Fiscal Year 1981, by far the largest number were for clerical and sales workers (107,831), followed by services (77,556).

Job Service data yielded an average applicants-to-openings (A/O) ratio of 2.8 for all occupations during Fiscal Year 1981. This ratio, defined as the number of applicants registered divided by the number of openings received, is used to describe occupational demand and supply conditions in the marketplace. Ratios for specific occupations or occupational groupings are compared with the average for all occupations in order to determine relative demand and supply conditions. A high A/O ratio indicates a likely applicant oversupply and less favorable employment prospects for that occupation. A low A/O ratio shows that demand and supply are in better balance and employment prospects are more favorable. Of all major occupational categories, agricultural, fishery, forestry and related had the lowest A/O ratio. Processing, service, benchwork, and clerical and sales occupational groups also had A/O ratios less than the 2.8 average for all occupations, while the structural work occupational group had the highest. A listing of A/O ratios by occupational category is found in Table 26.

Applicants had the greatest likelihood of getting a job in the processing category (34.6 percent) and the agricultural, fishery, forestry and related category (31.7 percent) as measured by applicants placed divided by applicants registered, expressed as a percent. Applicants in the professional, technical and managerial category had the least likelihood of getting a job (2.3 percent).

The percentage of job openings filled averaged 69.4 for all occupations, ranging from a high of 79.7 percent for the agricultural, fishery, forestry and related category to a low of 57.3 percent for the machine trades classification. Tables 24, 25 and 26 show the volume and distribution of job applicants and openings by occupational category during Fiscal Year 1981 as well as the various ratios suggesting the extent to which supply balanced demand.

Table 24. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1981
(October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981)

Occupational code and title		Applicants			Job openings	
		Registered	Placed	Active e.o.p.	Received	Filled
	Total	906,581	144,352	418,584	318,354	221,035
0,1	Professional, technical and managerial	95,623	2,218	41,447	24,372	14,189
2	Clerical and sales	289,625	57,298	113,495	107,831	74,714
3	Service	170,441	37,739	73,709	77,556	59,754
4	Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	13,938	4,421	4,569	7,469	5,954
5	Processing	19,830	6,865	6,889	9,335	7,132
6	Machine trades	54,314	8,099	22,517	15,160	8,690
7	Benchwork	74,808	16,202	32,013	32,754	19,983
8	Structural work	79,812	8,797	37,265	16,424	9,712
9	Miscellaneous	101,307	14,880	48,679	27,453	20,907

NOTE: Detail data for applicants registered or active e.o.p. (end of period) is less than total because the total includes partially registered applicants not assigned to an occupational group. Detail data for applicants placed exceeds total placed because an applicant may be placed in more than one occupational group during the period.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1981
(October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981)

Occupational code and title		Applicants			Job openings	
		Registered	Placed	Active e.o.p.	Received	Filled
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0,1	Professional, technical, and managerial	10.5	1.5	9.9	7.7	6.4
2	Clerical and sales	31.9	39.7	27.1	33.9	33.8
3	Service	18.8	26.1	17.6	24.4	27.0
4	Agriculture, fishery, forestry and related	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.3	2.7
5	Processing	2.2	4.8	1.6	2.9	3.2
6	Machine trades	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.9
7	Benchwork	8.3	11.2	7.6	10.3	9.0
8	Structural work	8.8	6.1	8.9	5.2	4.4
9	Miscellaneous	11.2	10.3	11.6	8.6	9.5

NOTE: Detail data for applicants registered or active e.o.p. (end of period) is less than total because the total includes partially registered applicants not assigned to an occupational group. Detail data for applicants placed exceeds total placed because an applicant may be placed in more than one occupational group during the period.

Table 26. APPLICANTS TO OPENINGS RATIOS, APPLICANTS PLACED AS A PERCENT OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED, AND OPENINGS FILLED AS A PERCENT OF OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1981
(October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981)

Occupational code and title		Ratio of applicants registered to openings received	Percent	
			Applicants placed of applicants registered	Openings filled of openings received
	Total	2.8	15.9	69.4
0,1	Professional, technical and managerial	3.9	2.3	58.2
2	Clerical and sales	2.7	19.8	69.3
3	Service	2.2	22.1	77.0
4	Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	1.9	31.7	79.7
5	Processing	2.1	34.6	76.4
6	Machine trades	3.6	14.9	57.3
7	Benchwork	2.3	21.7	61.0
8	Structural work	4.9	11.0	59.1
9	Miscellaneous	3.7	14.7	76.2

Labor Supply and Demand. Data drawn from the Employment Security Automated System (ESARS) of the New York State Job Service form the largest available file on applicants and job openings in the State's labor market. Statistics on job openings received, job applicants registered, and jobs filled during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981) were used in the following analysis. Tables 27 through 30 show the nine-digit occupational code assigned occupations based on the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Although the discussion centers on statewide Job Service data, the job market for many occupations is not a statewide market nor are job applicants and openings distributed evenly throughout the State. A statewide market implies mobility on the part of job applicants to relocate within the State for employment. However, many opportunities are not attractive enough to induce workers to relocate and are therefore limited to the labor supply of a local labor market or subarea. In all, 216 occupations (with a minimum of 650 applicants available during the year or 400 job openings received during the year) were selected for review; fewer applicants or openings, in the context of a statewide labor market, were considered impractical for analysis.

Of the 216 occupations studied, less than half (90) averaged 2.8 or fewer applicants for each job opening. Of these occupations (listed in Table 27), 31.1 percent were centered in the clerical and sales category and 31.1 percent were in the services group.

Table 27. OCCUPATIONS WITH LOWEST RATIO OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS NEW YORK STATE FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational code[a/] and title		Ratio
	Below 0.8	
075.124-010	Nurse, school	0.3
199.267-018	Examination Proctor	0.7
202.362-014	Stenographer	0.3
249.367-074	Teacher Aide II	0.7
301.687-010	Caretaker	0.4
363.682-014	Presser, all-around	0.4
363.682-018	Presser, machine	0.4
402.687-010	Farmworker II, vegetable	0.6
402.687-014	Harvest Worker, vegetable	0.6
785.361-018	Sample Stitcher	0.6
905.687-010	Truck-Driver Helper	0.6
	0.8 to 1.0	
159.124-010	Counselor, camp	0.8
230.667-014	Telephone-Directory Deliverer	0.8
230.687-010	Advertising-Material Distributor	0.9
279.357-046	Salesperson, flying squad	0.9
301.687-018	Yard Worker	1.0
309.677-010	Companion	0.8
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, formal	0.8
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	0.8
341.665-010	Ski-Tow Operator	0.8
388.663-010	Elevator Operator	1.0
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	0.8
786.682-174	Lockstitch-Sewing-Machine Operator, complete garment	0.9
	1.1 to 1.9	
092.227-018	Teacher, preschool	1.9
099.227-034	Tutor	1.4
099.327-010	Teacher Aide I	1.2
203.582-066	Typist	1.1
211.362-018	Teller	1.8
211.582-010	Food-Tabulator, cafeteria	1.2
214.382-014	Billing Typist	1.8
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	1.5
238.362-010	Hotel clerk	1.7
249.367-046	Library Assistant	1.3
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	1.3
299.477-010	Deliverer, merchandise	1.4
301.474-010	House Worker, general	1.8
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	1.4
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, cafeteria	1.7

Table 27. (continued)

Occupational code[a/] and title		Ratio
	1.1 to 1.9 (continued)	
317.684-014	Pantry Goods Maker	1.8
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	1.8
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	1.9
341.367-010	Recreation-Facility Attendant	1.1
355.377-014	Psychiatric Aide	1.3
363.684-018	Presser, hand	1.3
381.687-022	Cleaner, laboratory equipment	1.1
529.686-070	Production Helper	1.6
556.685-038	Injection-Molding-Machine Tender	1.8
651.482-010	Offset-Press Operator	1.9
700.687-058	Polisher	1.8
769.687-054	Woodworking-Shop Hand	1.9
781.684-014	Cutter, machine	1.2
782.684-058	Sewer, hand	1.2
783.682-014	Sewing-Machine Operator	1.5
786.682-170	Lockstitch-Machine Operator	1.6
786.682-194	Overlock-sewing Machine Operator	1.1
915.473-010	Parking-Lot Attendant	1.3
919.687-014	Cleaner II	1.8
	2.0 to 2.8	
142.061-014	Cloth Designer	2.8
201.362-030	Secretary	2.7
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	2.6
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	2.6
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	2.8
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	2.3
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	2.6
239.567-010	Office Helper	2.2
249.367-054	Order Clerk	2.5
250.257-010	Sales Agent, insurance	2.8
261.357-062	Salesperson, shoes	2.8
261.357-066	Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	2.6
279.357-050	Salesperson, general hardware	2.1
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	2.2
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	2.7
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, self-service store	2.8
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	2.5
313.361-014	Cook	2.4
317.687-010	Cook Helper	2.5
323.687-018	Housecleaner, hotel and restaurant	2.6
372.667-034	Guard, security	2.3
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	2.1
381.687-010	Central-Supply Worker	2.5
381.687-018	Cleaner, industrial	2.6
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, industrial-commercial	2.4
408.687-014	Laborer, landscape	2.4

Table 27. (continued)

Occupational code[a] and title		Ratio
	2.0 to 2.8 (continued)	
410.684-010	Farmworker, dairy	2.2
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	2.6
741.684-026	Painter, spray I	2.3
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	2.3
824.261-010	Electrician	2.3
862.381-030	Plumber	2.2
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	2.5

---

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

From the standpoint of the jobseeker, occupations with very high A/O ratios (many applicants competing for available jobs) offer unfavorable prospects of employment. These high ratios are attributable to several factors. Among these are structural problems in the labor market: the types of job skills available and the demand for those skills are drastically out of phase for a variety of reasons, ranging from differing geographic dispersions of supply and demand to rapid technological changes in fields where insufficient numbers of people are being trained or retrained. A second factor behind the supply-demand imbalances shown here results from the special nature of Job Service Division clientele: the data do not represent the universe of labor market transactions and some job applicants or employer openings may by over- or under-represented. Lastly, job applicants who are assigned the occupational code and job title of their choosing, may have experience in the occupation that does not precisely match the hiring requirements of a particular employer.

Of the 216 occupations reviewed, the 126 occupations with the highest A/O ratios are shown in Table 28 in ascending numerical order by occupational code.

Table 28. OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGHEST RATIO
OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational code[a] and title		Ratio
001.261-010	Drafter, architectural	3.2
003.161-014	Electronics technician	3.0
007.281-010	Drafter, mechanical	3.1
020.162-014	Programmer, business	4.5
045.107-010	Counselor	5.4
075.374-010	Nurse, general duty	3.0
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	14.6
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	4.5
090.227-010	Faculty Member, college or university	11.2
141.061-018	Graphic Designer	5.5
142.061-018	Clothes Designer	14.4
160.167-010	Accountant	7.1
162.157-018	Buyer	8.0
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	9.7
163.167-018	Manager, sales	24.8
165.067-010	Public Relations Representative	13.3
166.267-010	Employment Interviewer	3.4
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	13.7
169.167-034	Manager, office	15.2
183.117-014	Production Superintendent	9.8
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	9.4
186.117-014	Controller	11.2
187.167-106	Manager, food service	7.7
189.167-018	Management Trainee	8.3
195.107-010	Caseworker	4.8
195.167-010	Community Organization Worker	8.1

Table 28. (continued)

Occupational code[a/] and title		Ratio
195.227-014	Recreation Leader	3.1
195.367-010	Case Aide	7.9
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	3.3
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	4.7
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	4.1
203.582-054	Terminal Operator	3.6
206.362-010	File Clerk I	4.0
206.367-014	Filer Clerk II	4.3
209.562-010	Clerk, general	2.9
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	4.1
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	3.6
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	3.5
211.362-010	Cashier I	3.7
211.462-018	Cashier-Wrapper	3.3
213.362-010	Computer Operator	5.9
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	4.5
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	4.0
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	3.6
222.137-030	Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	8.4
222.367-042	Parts Clerk	3.8
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	3.2
237.367-038	Receptionist	3.9
241.367-014	Customer-Complaint Clerk	5.4
260.357-014	Sales Representative, food products	6.9
261.357-038	Sales Representative, women's and girls' apparel	22.4
261.357-050	Salesperson, men's and boys' clothing	5.1
273.353-010	Salesperson, automobiles	7.3
279.357-014	Sales Representative, general merchandise	13.2
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, food	4.3
292.353-010	Driver, sales route	3.2
299.137-010	Manager, department	6.2
301.137-010	Housekeeper, home	4.2
301.677-010	Child Monitor	5.2
311.477-018	Waiter/Waitress, bar	3.1
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, informal	3.2
312.474-010	Bartender	3.5
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	2.9
313.671-010	Cook, short order II	3.1
315.361-010	Cook	3.5
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	6.0
321.137-010	Housekeeper	3.3
323.687-010	Cleaner, hospital	4.1
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	10.2
354.377-014	Home attendant	3.4
355.674-010	Child-Care Attendant, school	11.0
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	5.3
355.674-018	Orderly	7.3
355.677-010	Food-Service Worker, hospital	5.0
359.677-010	Attendant, children's institution	4.5
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	3.9

Table 28. (continued)

Occupational code[a] and title		Ratio
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	2.9
382.664-010	Janitor	4.4
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	3.3
509.686-010	Laborer, general	4.9
519.687-022	Foundry Worker, general	6.2
556.382-014	Injection-Molding Machine Operator	3.6
600.280-022	Machinist	3.1
609.684-010	Inspector, general	15.9
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	4.1
616.360-018	Machine Operator I	5.4
617.685-026	Power-Press Tender	3.1
619.685-062	Machine Operator II	6.0
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	3.6
620.684-014	Automobile Mechanic Helper	9.0
621.281-014	Airframe-And-Power-Plant Mechanic	18.9
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	5.5
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	2.9
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	4.1
706.687-010	Assembler, production	3.6
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	3.1
780.684-062	Fabricator, foam rubber	3.8
781.687-070	Trimmer, hand	4.6
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	3.2
789.687-046	Final Assembler	3.5
806.684-010	Assembler, automobile	51.3
810.384-014	Welder, arc	4.3
819.384-010	Welder, combination	6.4
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	5.0
829.684-022	Electrician Helper	4.8
840.381-010	Painter	3.6
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	10.2
860.381-022	Carpenter	3.2
860.381-042	Carpenter, rough	6.1
866.381-010	Roofer	3.4
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	5.7
869.684-046	Roustabout	-[b]
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	5.1
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, building	4.7
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	7.3
905.663-014	Truck Driver, heavy	5.2
906.683-022	Truck Driver, light	3.0
913.463-010	Bus Driver	4.5
913.463-018	Taxi Driver	7.2
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	3.1
920.587-010	Cloth-Bolt Bander	8.9
920.587-018	Packager, hand	4.6
920.685-078	Packager, machine	5.7
921.683-050	Industrial-Truck Operator	11.7
929.687-010	Cutter, banana room	7.0

---

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

b. There were 10,440 applicants for this occupation and 0 openings; therefore, the ratio is null.

Occupations with substantial demand. During Fiscal Year 1981, the Job Service received large numbers of job openings in certain occupations. In all, 62 occupations had 1,000 or more job openings in the year. Over one-third of these occupations were included in the clerical and sales group. Table 29 lists those occupations for which substantial numbers of job openings were registered with the Job Service.

Table 29. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational code[a] and title		Job openings received
	7,000+	
202.362-014	Stenographer	7,845
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	7,683
209.562-010	Clerk, general	14,047
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	7,891
	3,000 to 6,999	
201.362-030	Secretary	5,202
203.582-066	Typist	3,427
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	4,195
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	3,767
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	4,156
249.367-074	Teacher Aide II	3,556
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	3,930
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	4,218
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, formal	4,551
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, informal	3,053
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	6,067
363.682-018	Presser, machine	3,627
372.667-034	Guard, security	3,978
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	3 471
786.682-170	Lockstitch-Machine Operator	3,066
905.687-010	Truck-Driver Helper	4,031
920.587-018	Packager, hand	5,942
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	4,182
	2,000 to 2,999	
099.327-010	Teacher Aide I	2,480
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	2,718
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	2,386
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	2,171
237.367-038	Receptionist	2,031
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	2,250
301.474-010	House Worker, general	2,762
301.687-010	Caretaker	2,021
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	2,523
313.361-014	Cook (hotel and restaurant)	2,166
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	2,668
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	2,323
906.683-022	Truck Driver, light	2,923

Table 29. (continued)

Occupational code[a] and title		Job openings received
	1,000 to 1,999	
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	1,142
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	1,430
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	1,481
211.362-018	Teller	1,648
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	1,382
239.567-010	Office Helper	1,578
279.357-046	Salesperson, general merchandise	1,144
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, self-service store	1,021
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, cafeteria	1,848
312.474-010	Bartender	1,029
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	1,253
354.377-014	Home attendant	1,919
355.377-014	Psychiatric Aide	1,707
402.687-010	Farmworker II, vegetable	1,256
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	1,837
706.687-010	Assembler, production	1,180
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	1,370
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	1,078
785.361-018	Sample Stitcher	1,802
786.682-174	Lockstitch-Sewing-Machine Operator, complete garment	1,077
786.682-194	Overlock Sewing-Machine Operator	1,899
789.687-046	Final Assembler	1,819
860.381-022	Carpenter	1,302
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	1,547
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	1,675
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, building	1,368
905.663-014	Truck Driver, heavy	1,060

---

[a] The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977

Occupations with substantial supply. There were 58 occupations with substantial numbers of job applicants (over 3,000) in Fiscal Year 1981. Over 20 percent of the occupations in Table 30 had 10,000 or more applicants during the year.

Table 30. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational code[a] and title		Applicants registered
	10,000+	
201.362-030	Secretary	14,039
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	19,982
209.562-010	Clerk, general	40,265
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	11,227
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	11,545
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	13,595
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	10,981
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	12,317
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	22,564
869.684-046	Roustabout	10,440
920.587-018	Packager, hand	27,613
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	10,654
	5,000 to 9,999	
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	5,187
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	5,166
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	5,495
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	7,548
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	9,580
237.367-038	Receptionist	7,823
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	8,697
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	6,040
301.474-010	House Worker, general	5,063
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	6,087
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, informal	9,642
313.361-014	Cook, hotel and restaurant	5,135
354.377-014	Home Attendant	6,582
372.667-034	Guard, security	9,017
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	6,602
789.687-046	Final Assembler	6,387
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	8,878
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	8,541
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, building	6,400
905.663-014	Truck Driver, heavy	5,483
906.683-022	Truck Driver, light	8,880

Table 30. (continued)

Occupational code[a] and title		Applicants registered
	3,000-4,999	
160.167-010	Accountant	3,380
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	3,807
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	4,224
189.167-018	Management Trainee	3,850
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	3,398
203.582-066	Typist	3,815
206.362-010	File Clerk I	3,720
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	3,364
239.567-010	Office Helper	3,494
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, formal	3,544
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, cafeteria	3,073
312.474-010	Bartender	3,603
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	3,681
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	4,998
609.685-018	Production-machine Tender	3,409
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	3,360
706.687-010	Assembler, production	4,231
726.684-019	Electronics Assembler	3,504
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	3,375
786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine Operator	4,779
787.682-046	Sewing-machine Operator, leather products	3,303
840.381-010	Painter	3,002
860.381-022	Carpenter	4,168
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer-truck Driver	3,985
921.683-050	Industrial-truck Operator	3,852

---

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Occupational Projections

Periodically, the New York State Department of Labor prepares long-term occupational projections for the State, its metropolitan areas, and vocational education regions. Estimates are made of average annual job openings in occupational groups and in individual occupations throughout the forecast period.

Previously these openings were further subdivided into those expected to occur either because of employment growth or separations from the labor force. More recently, a methodology has been developed for determining the number of job openings resulting from occupational and geographic transfers; that is, openings which occur when people leave an occupation or move out of the area. Statistics derived from the new procedure indicate that estimated job openings resulting from outmobility exceed those resulting from labor force separations and employment growth. Not only is the number of openings significantly changed, but the distribution of total openings by occupation is considerably altered when outmobility data are incorporated in the projections.

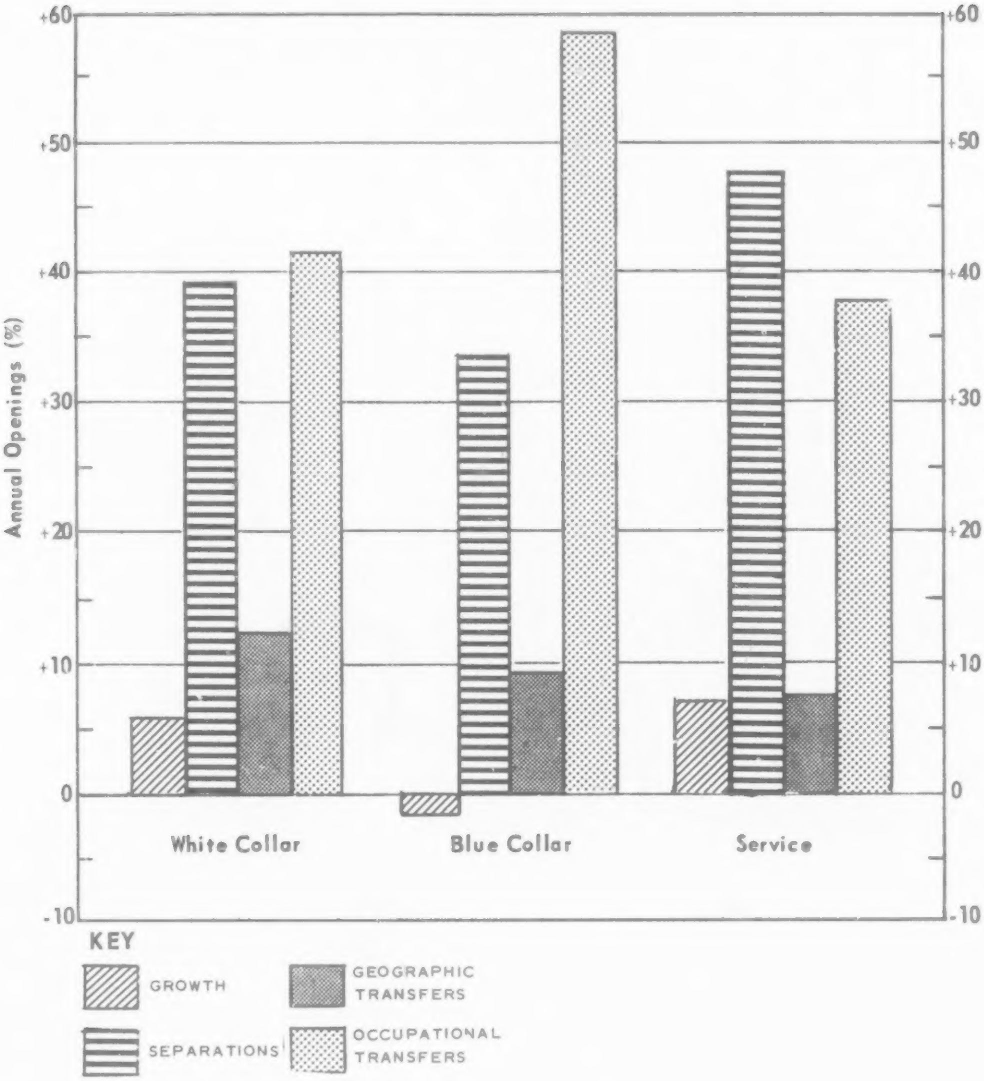
Through 1985, an estimated 765,000 openings will be available annually, of which 45.2 percent will be generated as a result of occupational transfers, and 39.3 percent as a result of labor force separations (see Table 31). The balance of job openings is due to growth and geographic transfers. White-collar occupations will offer by far the best chances for employment, with 483,000 openings (63.1 percent of the total) expected annually. Blue-collar occupations, on the other hand, will provide only 171,000 annual openings. Blue-collar occupations in general, and more specifically factory operatives, will manifest negative growth through 1985 (-1.4 percent of total annual openings will be due to growth). Openings in service occupations will number 102,000 annually.

Through 1985, New York State's labor force will continue to shift toward white-collar and service occupations. Total employment is projected to increase by 367,000 from 1974 to 1985, with white-collar jobs accounting for 87 percent of the gain. All four major white-collar categories are expected to grow; the professional and technical, and clerical groups will show above-average growth rates. Despite the expected growth in white-collar jobs, however, professional and technical, and managers and officials groups (occupations in which a college degree is normally a prerequisite) will account for only an additional 0.5 percent of all employment in 1985; the amount will be a minor increase from the base-year 1974 proportion of 28.0 percent. Major occupational groups whose rates of growth will significantly exceed that of overall employment in New York State are service workers and clerical workers.

Chart 1 presents the distribution of annual job openings due to growth, separations, and geographic and occupational transfers by occupational classification (i.e., white collar, blue collar, service).

Chart 1. DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH, SEPARATIONS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985



Although total blue-collar employment is expected to decline by 1.2 percent, two of the three major blue-collar groups--crafts workers and laborers--should increase. The expected decline in factory operatives employment through 1985 should be much smaller than the sharp reduction which occurred in manufacturing employment from 1969 to 1974. Laborers will fare better than operatives because a greater proportion of laborers are employed in industries where growth is expected--construction, trade, services, transportation and utilities, and public administration.

Table 31 outlines 1974 and projected 1985 employment levels and percent distributions for both years by major occupational group. The table also includes total average annual openings by occupational group and the percent distributions of openings, by reason, for each group.

Job openings for more specific occupational groups are presented in Table A-3.

The 100 occupations forecasted to provide the best opportunities for employment through 1985 are not confined to a particular occupational category. The list, a composite rank based on average annual openings, openings as a percent of 1977 employment, and employment change from 1974-1985, is shown in Table 32.

Table 31. AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND REASON NEW YORK STATE, 1974-1985

Major occupational group	Employment				Total average annual openings (000's) 1974-1985	Percent distribution of openings by reason			
	1974 (000's)	Percent distribution	1985 (000's)	Percent distribution		Growth	Separations	Geographic transfers	Occupational transfers
Total	7,448	100.0	7,815	100.0	765	4.4	39.3	11.0	45.2
White-collar workers	4,197	56.3	4,517	57.8	483	6.0	39.6	12.6	41.8
Professional, technical and kindred	1,256	16.9	1,364	17.5	134	7.3	35.7	18.1	38.8
Managers, officials and proprietors	828	11.1	862	11.0	84	3.7	33.1	16.7	46.5
Sales workers	497	6.7	514	6.6	55	2.8	37.6	11.0	48.6
Clerical and kindred	1,616	21.7	1,777	22.7	210	7.0	45.1	8.0	40.0
Blue-collar workers	2,162	29.0	2,136	27.3	171	-1.4	33.8	9.1	58.5
Craft and kindred	870	11.7	902	11.5	65	4.5	30.7	12.3	52.6
Operatives	998	13.4	934	12.0	77	-7.6	40.8	6.9	59.9
Laborers, except farm	294	3.9	300	3.8	29	1.9	22.3	7.6	68.2
Service workers	995	13.4	1,077	13.8	102	7.2	47.6	7.4	37.7
Farmers and farm workers	95	1.3	87	1.1	9	-8.6	38.7	4.8	65.2

Table 32. TOP 100 PROJECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF COMPOSITE RANK
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a]
1	Miscellaneous clerical workers, n.e.c.	3-6 months
2	Practical nurses	1-2 years
3	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3-6 months
4	Secretaries, except medical and legal	1-2 years
5	Secretaries, legal	1-2 years
6	Bank tellers	6 months-1 year
7	Receptionists	6 months-1 year
8	Typists	1-2 years
9	Building interior cleaners, n.e.c.	Short demonstration-1 month
10	Health aides, exc. nursing	1-2 years
11	Child care workers, exc. private household	Short demonstration-1 month
12	Cashiers	Short demonstration-1 month
13	Secretaries, medical	1-2 years
14	Cooks, exc. private household	2-4 years
15	Billing clerks	3-6 months
16	Waiters	1-3 months
17	Dental assistants	1-2 years
18.5	Sales managers and department heads retail trade	2-4 years
18.5	Lodging quarters cleaners, exc. private household	Short demonstration-1 month
20	Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.	2-4 years
21.5	Dental hygienists	1-2 years
21.5	Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.	3-6 months
23	Hairdressers and cosmetologists	1-2 years
24.5	Sales representatives, and sales workers, n.e.c.	1 month-1 year
24.5	Gardeners and groundskeepers, exc. farm	1-3 months
26	Excavating, grading, and road machine operators; exc. bulldozer	6 months-1 year
27	Other health technologists and technicians	6 months-1 year
28.5	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	2-4 years
28.5	Counter clerks, exc. food	3-6 months
30.5	Police and detectives	3-6 months
30.5	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	6 months-1 year
32	Bookkeepers	1-2 years
33	Teacher aides, exc. school monitors	Short demonstration-1 month
34	Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, mfg.	1-3 months
35	Flight attendants	1-3 months
36.5	Janitors and sextons	Short demonstration-1 month
36.5	Managers and superintendents, building	1-2 years
38	Food counter and fountain workers	1-3 months
39	Assemblers	Short demonstration-1 month

Table 32. (continued)

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a]
40	Animal caretakers, exc. farm	3-6 months
41	File clerks	1-3 months
42	Welfare service aides	2-4 years
43	Mail handlers, exc. post office	Short demonstration-1 month
44	Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.	2-4 years
45.5	Stock clerks and store keepers	Short demonstration-1 month
45.5	Food service workers, n.e.c., exc. private household	1-3 months
47.5	Guards	1-3 months
47.5	Plumbers and pipefitters, and apprentices	2-4 years
49.5	Carpenters and apprentices	4-10 years
49.5	Bartenders	Short demonstration-1 month
51	Radiological technologists and technicians	6 months-1 year
52	Auto mechanics and apprentices	2-4 years
53	Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration mechanics and repairers	4-10 years
54	Statistical clerks	3-6 months
55	Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers	1-2 years
56	Drafters	2-4 years
57	Telephone operators	3-6 months
58	Engineering and science technicians	1-2 years
59	Garbage collectors	Short demonstration
60	Inspectors, exc. construction, public admin.	1-2 years
61	Electricians and apprentices	2-4 years
62	Health record technologists and technicians	1-2 years
63	Library attendants and assistants	3-6 months
64	Computer and peripheral equipment operators	1-2 years
65	Meat wrappers, retail trade	Short demonstration-1 month
66	Technicians, n.e.c.	6 months-1 year
67	Sewers and stitchers	3-6 months
68	Radio and television repairers	1-2 years
69	Bulldozer operators	6 months-1 year
70	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	6 months-1 year
71	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	2-4 years
72	Stock handlers	Short demonstration-1 month
74	Farmers (owners and tenants)	2-4 years
74	Hucksters and peddlers	Short demonstration-1 month
74	Boilermakers	2-4 years
76	Operatives, n.e.c.	Short demonstration-2 years
77	Packers and wrappers, exc. meat and produce	Short demonstration-1 month
78	Data processing machine repairers	2-4 years
79	Farm managers	2-4 years

Table 32. (continued)

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a]
80.5	Welders and flame cutters	1-2 years
80.5	Attendants, recreation and amusement	Short demonstration-1 month
82	Office machine repairers	2-4 years
83.5	Expediters and production controllers	1-2 years
83.5	School monitors	Short demonstration-1 month
85	Shipping and receiving clerks	1-3 months
86	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	6 months-1 year
87	Collectors, bill and account	3-6 months
88	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	3-6 months
89	Demonstrators	1-3 months
90	Crossing guards and bridge tenders	3-6 months
91	Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters	1-2 years
92	Truck drivers	1-3 months
94	Sheriffs and bailiffs	3-6 months
94	Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. Diesel	2-4 years
94	Ticket station and express agents	6 months-1 year
96.5	Delivery and route workers	6 months-1 year
96.5	Construction laborers, exc. carpenter's helpers	6 months-1 year
98.5	Surveyors	2-4 years
98.5	Winding operatives, n.e.c.	1-3 months
100	Machine operatives, misc. specified	Short demonstration-1 month

n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified.

a. Many of the specific tasks within these occupations may require significantly more (or less) training time. Training times listed include classroom, on-the-job, or essential experience in less responsible jobs. Not included is the orientation time needed by every worker who starts a new job.

Listed below are 22 occupations which are on both the "Top 100" list of occupations and also on the list of occupations with the lowest ratio of job applicants to job openings:

Attendant, recreation and amusement
Bank teller
Building interior cleaner
Cashier-checker
Clerk
Delivery and route worker
Electrician and apprentice
Farm laborer
Food service worker
Gardener and groundskeeper
Garment workers
Guard
Housecleaner, hotel and restaurant
Library attendants and assistants
Plumber
Sales worker
Secretary
Teacher aide
Telephone operator
Truck driver
Typist
Waiter/waitress

Since these occupations are expected to provide good opportunities for employment and there has generally been no over-supply of job applicants, they may be good choices for vocational exploration. A potential jobseeker might wish to investigate employment opportunities among these categories.

Four of the occupations (housecleaner [hotel and restaurant], salesperson, secretary and teacher aide) require between 6 months and 2 years of training to learn the techniques, acquire necessary information and develop the facility required for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. (For more information on the characteristics of these or other occupations, consult Selected Characteristics of Occupations Defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration in 1981.)

Emerging Occupations

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition (1977), is the world's most detailed job reference, containing descriptions of over 17,000 distinct occupations in the American economy. Since its publication, Occupational Analysis Field Centers have identified numerous additional titles of emerging occupations. Although many of these new occupations may not currently have a large number of openings, employment and training planners should be aware of their existence for two reasons: these occupations often indicate the direction of occupational growth in our society; and existing occupational training programs may need to be modified to include the skills represented by these new occupations. Table 33 presents some of these newly identified occupations and provides the estimated required training time, or "Specific vocational preparation". Users who need amplified descriptions of these job titles should contact their local Job Service office or the authors of this report.

Table 33. NEWLY IDENTIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL PREPARATION a/
UNITED STATES
1977-1980

Title and definition	Specific vocational preparation
Computer Graphic Operator Creates engineering drawings from sketches, prints, etc., using computer graphics system	2-4 years
Soil Conservation Technician Provides technical assistance to land users for soil and water conservation	2-4 years
Utilization Review Coordinator Analyzes patient records to see that treatment and hospital stays fall within acceptable limits at health-care facilities	2-4 years
Computer Assisted Drafter Analyzes engineering drawings to determine reference points, parts alinement, etc.	1-2 years
Electronic Die Maker Makes radio-frequency-operated electronic dies for plastic products	1-2 years
Home Health Technician Performs nursing and personal care, social and household management services to patients at home	1-2 years
Laserist Sets up, operates, and repairs laser projections and recording equipment for audience entertainment	1-2 years
Congressional-district Aide At congressional district office, performs variety of office activities to provide assistance to public	6 mos-1 year
Laser-Beam-Trim Operator Operates computer console controls to trim excess material from electronic components by laser beam	6 mos-1 year
Wind-Generating-Electric-Power Installer	6 mos-1 year

Table 33. (continued)

Title and definition	Specific vocational preparation
Solar-Energy-Systems Installer Installs solar hot water and space heating systems	6 mos-1 year
Solar-Energy-Systems Designer Designs solar hot water and space heating systems for new and existing structures	3-6 months
Solar-Energy-Systems Installer Helper Assists Solar-Energy-Systems Installer	3-6 months
Solar-Film Installer Installs sun-filtering film on vehicles and building windows	less than 3 months
Beef-Tenderizer Technician Injects enzymes into bloodstream of cattle before slaughtering to tenderize beef	less than 30 days

---

a. This represents the amount of time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or a vocational environment.

APPENDIX

Table A-1. Population Counts of New York State Counties

Appendix Table A-1 provides U.S. Census Bureau population counts for each of the 62 counties in New York State from the censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1980. It also provides the numerical change and the percent change over both ten-year periods (1960-1970 and 1970-1980).

Table A-2. Total, Female and Minority Population: 1980

Table A-2 presents numerical counts and percent distributions of total persons and those with the following characteristics:

- females
- total minority
- Spanish origin
- black[1]
- American Indian, Eskimo and Aleutian[1]
- Asian and Pacific Islander[1]
- other[1]

Bureau of Census Concepts

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for black, American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, Asian and Pacific Islander, and "other".

The category "black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

---

1. Excluding Spanish origin. Spanish origin data for the "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian" and "Asian and Pacific Islander" groups were not available separately. All persons of Spanish origin in these groups were subtracted from the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations.)

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South American, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

On the basis of these definitions of "race" and "Spanish origin", caution is advised in comparing these data with data from the 1970 Census of Population. A significant number of residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as "white" or "black". As a result the "other" category is inflated. The "black" category (and to some extent the "white" category) is conversely affected.

Table A-3. Projected Annual Job Openings, By Occupation

Table A-3 presents estimates of job openings which result from four different sources. Previously the only source of such estimates were openings attributable to net employment growth and labor force separations. Such estimates were known to seriously underestimate the number of annual job openings which occur in an area. For the first time, estimates resulting from two additional sources have been developed and are presented here. Two additional sources measure openings resulting from occupational transfers which are changes in occupations (e.g., a bank teller becoming an economist) and geographic transfer which are changes in geographic location (e.g., someone moving from Albany, New York to Denver, Colorado).

The two additional sources cause a dramatic overall increase--more than twofold--in the estimated number of annual job openings in New York State. For many individual occupations, the gain is even greater.

These enlarged estimates should be useful because they more accurately portray the job openings picture.

The methodology used for estimating occupational and geographic mobility is a conservative one and therefore tends to understate rather than overstate job openings resulting from these two sources. A recent report entitled Studies in Occupational Projections (Labor Research Report #2, September 1981) discusses the impact of job openings arising from occupational and geographic transfers and contains the detailed procedures.

Table A-4. Characteristics of Persons Served by the CETA Program

Information on registrants of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program is a source of data concerning persons needing employment related services. Table A-4 shows various characteristics of CETA participants in New York State during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981). Included are positive terminations, sex, those under 20 years old, race/ethnic group, veterans, high school dropouts, the unemployed, economically disadvantaged, unemployment insurance recipients, and public assistance recipients. Participants are also shown by CETA title.

Table A-5. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Age

Many individuals who need employment services register for work with the New York State Job Service. The characteristics of persons who have registered in the recent past provide a profile of the overall population in need of various types of employment and training services. Detailed characteristics of Job Service applicants are maintained as part of the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

Table A-5 shows characteristics of Job Service applicants by age group in Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981). Percent distributions are also shown. Characteristics include: economically disadvantaged, veteran status, sex, handicapped, welfare recipients, CETA participants, and minority group.

Table A-6. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Occupational Group

This table shows selected characteristics of Job Service applicants in Fiscal Year 1981 by 12 major occupational groups. Percentage distributions are also shown. Characteristics include: economically disadvantaged, veteran status, sex, handicapped, welfare recipient, CETA participant and youth.

Table A-1. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES
1960,1970,1980

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Albany	272,926	286,742	285,909	+13,816	+5.1	-833	-0.3
Allegany	43,978	46,458	51,742	+2,480	+5.6	+5,284	+11.4
Bronx	1,424,815	1,471,701	1,168,972	+46,886	+3.3	-302,729	-20.6
Broome	212,661	221,815	213,648	+9,154	+4.3	-8,167	-3.7
Cattaraugus	80,187	81,666	85,697	+1,479	+1.8	+4,031	+4.9
Cayuga	73,942	77,439	79,894	+3,497	+4.7	+2,455	+3.2
Chautauqua	145,377	147,305	146,925	+1,928	+1.3	-380	-0.3
Chemung	98,706	101,537	97,656	+2,831	+2.9	-3,881	-3.8
Chenango	43,243	46,368	49,344	+3,125	+7.2	+2,976	+6.4
Clinton	72,722	72,934	80,750	+212	+0.3	+7,816	+10.7
Columbia	47,322	51,519	59,487	+4,197	+8.9	+7,968	+15.5
Cortland	41,113	45,894	48,820	+4,781	+11.6	+2,926	+6.4
Delaware	43,540	44,718	46,824	+1,178	+2.7	+2,106	+4.7
Dutchess	176,008	222,295	245,055	+46,287	+26.3	+22,760	+10.2
Erie	1,064,688	1,113,491	1,015,472	+48,803	+4.6	-98,019	-8.8
Essex	35,300	34,631	36,176	-669	-1.9	+1,545	+4.5
Franklin	44,742	43,931	44,929	-811	-1.8	+998	+2.3
Fulton	51,304	52,637	55,153	+1,333	+2.6	+2,516	+4.8
Genesee	53,994	58,722	59,400	+4,728	+8.8	+678	+1.2
Greene	31,372	33,136	40,861	+1,764	+5.6	+7,725	+23.3
Hamilton	4,267	4,714	5,034	+447	+10.5	+320	+6.8
Herkimer	66,370	67,407	66,714	+1,037	+1.6	-693	-1.0
Jefferson	87,835	88,508	88,151	+673	+0.8	-357	-0.4
Kings	2,627,319	2,602,012	2,230,936	-25,307	-1.0	-371,076	-14.3
Lewis	23,249	23,644	25,035	+395	+1.7	+1,391	+5.9
Livingston	44,053	54,041	57,006	+9,988	+22.7	+2,965	+5.5
Madison	54,635	62,864	65,150	+8,229	+15.1	+2,286	+3.6
Monroe	586,387	711,917	702,238	+125,530	+21.4	-9,679	-1.4
Montgomery	57,240	55,883	53,439	-1,357	-2.4	-2,444	-4.4

Table A-1. (continued)

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Nassau	1,300,171	1,428,838	1,321,582	+128,667	+9.9	-107,256	-7.5
New York	1,698,281	1,539,233	1,428.285	-159,048	-9.4	-110,948	-7.2
Niagara	242,269	235,720	227,354	-6,549	-2.7	-8,366	-3.5
Oneida	264,401	273,070	253,466	+8,669	+3.3	-19,604	-7.2
Onondaga	423,028	472,835	463,920	+49,807	+11.8	-8,915	-1.9
Ontario	68,070	78,849	88,909	+10,779	+15.8	+10,060	+12.8
Orange	183,734	221,657	259,603	+37,923	+20.6	+37,946	+17.1
Orleans	34,159	37,305	38,496	+3,146	+9.2	+1,191	+3.2
Oswego	86,118	100,897	113,901	+14,779	+17.2	+13,004	+12.9
Otsego	51,942	56,181	59,075	+4,239	+8.2	+2,894	+5.2
Putnam	31,722	56,696	77,193	+24,974	+78.7	+20,497	+36.2
Queens	1,809,578	1,987,174	1,891,325	+177,596	+9.8	-95,849	-4.8
Rensselaer	142,585	152,510	151,966	+9,925	+7.0	-544	-0.4
Richmond	221,991	295,443	352,121	+73,452	+33.1	+56,678	+19.2
Rockland	136,803	229,903	259,530	+93,100	+68.1	+29,627	+12.9
St. Lawrence	111,239	112,309	114,254	+1,070	+1.0	+1,945	+1.7
Saratoga	89,096	121,764	153,759	+32,668	+36.7	+31,995	+26.3
Schenectady	152,896	161,078	149,946	+8,182	+5.4	-11,132	-6.9
Schoharie	22,616	24,750	29,710	+2,134	+9.4	+4,960	+20.0
Schuyler	15,044	16,737	17,686	+1,693	+11.3	+949	+5.7
Seneca	31,984	35,083	33,733	+3,099	+9.7	-1,350	-3.8
Steuben	97,691	99,546	99,217	+1,855	+1.9	-329	-0.3
Suffolk	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	+460,246	+69.0	+157,201	+13.9
Sullivan	45,272	52,580	65,155	+7,308	+16.1	+12,575	+23.9
Tioga	37,802	46,513	49,812	+8,711	+23.0	+3,299	+7.1
Tompkins	66,164	77,064	87,085	+10,900	+16.4	+10,021	+13.0
Ulster	118,804	141,241	158,158	+22,437	+18.9	+16,917	+12.0
Warren	44,002	49,402	54,854	+5,400	+12.3	+5,452	+11.0
Washington	48,476	52,725	54,795	+4,249	+8.8	+2,070	+3.9
Wayne	67,989	79,404	84,581	+11,415	+16.8	+5,177	+6.5
Westchester	808,891	894,406	866,599	+85,515	+10.6	-27,807	-3.1
Wyoming	34,793	37,688	39,895	+2,895	+8.3	+2,207	+5.9
Yates	18,614	19,831	21,459	+1,217	+6.5	+1,628	+8.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table A-2. TOTAL, FEMALE AND MINORITY POPULATION: 1980
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
The State, number	17,558,072	9,218,650	4,393,338	1,659,300	2,299,127	39,582	298,827	96,502
Percent of total	100.0	52.5	25.0	9.5	13.1	0.2	1.7	0.5
Albany County	285,909	150,618	25,050	3,025	18,540	327	2,328	830
	100.0	52.7	8.8	1.1	6.5	0.1	0.8	0.3
Albany City	101,727	55,340	19,246	1,604	16,109	162	901	470
	100.0	54.4	18.9	1.6	15.8	0.2	0.9	0.5
Colonie Town	74,593	38,331	3,068	535	1,381	72	909	171
	100.0	51.4	4.1	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.2
Guilderland Town	26,515	13,617	824	172	370	12	237	33
	100.0	51.4	3.1	0.6	1.4	2/	0.9	0.1
Alleghany County	51,742	26,315	687	189	161	122	114	101
	100.0	50.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bronx County	1,168,972	638,523	772,136	396,353	348,744	2,409	13,723	10,907
	100.0	54.6	66.1	33.9	29.8	0.2	1.2	0.9
Broome County	213,648	110,931	6,951	1,551	3,065	252	1,397	686
	100.0	51.9	3.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Binghamton City	55,860	30,276	2,920	527	1,787	93	225	288
	100.0	54.2	5.2	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Union Town	61,179	31,976	1,811	457	591	49	475	239
	100.0	52.3	3.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.4
Vestal Town	27,238	13,932	1,372	273	439	17	542	101
	100.0	51.1	5.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.4
Cattaraugus County	85,697	44,202	2,852	336	599	1,649	191	77
	100.0	51.6	3.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.1

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Cayuga County	79,894	40,668	3,042	633	1,911	147	179	172
	100.0	50.9	3.8	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Auburn City	32,548	16,619	2,472	471	1,750	61	84	106
	100.0	51.1	7.6	1.4	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chautauqua County	146,925	76,158	5,046	2,266	1,869	357	353	201
	100.0	51.8	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Jamestown City	35,775	19,280	1,586	504	831	101	93	57
	100.0	53.9	4.4	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chemung County	97,656	50,743	5,460	868	3,883	149	374	186
	100.0	52.0	5.6	0.9	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Elmira City	35,327	18,426	4,332	598	3,452	80	109	93
	100.0	52.2	12.3	1.7	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chenango County	49,344	25,273	720	247	235	66	116	56
	100.0	51.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Clinton County	80,750	39,715	4,452	1,435	2,253	179	337	248
	100.0	49.2	5.5	1.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Columbia County	59,487	30,420	2,850	538	1,992	88	137	95
	100.0	51.1	4.8	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cortland County	48,820	25,617	972	385	291	89	147	60
	100.0	52.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Delaware County	46,824	23,877	849	293	279	88	112	77
	100.0	51.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dutchess County	245,055	123,727	26,510	5,853	16,726	393	2,805	733
	100.0	50.5	10.8	2.4	6.8	0.2	1.1	0.3
Poughkeepsie City	29,757	15,934	8,347	518	7,477	68	163	121
	100.0	53.5	28.1	1.7	25.1	0.2	0.5	0.4

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Poughkeepsie Town	39,549	20,382	2,867	498	1,384	46	785	154
	100.0	51.5	7.2	1.3	3.5	0.1	2.0	0.4
Wappinger Town	26,776	3,500	2,310	538	940	35	722	75
	100.0	50.4	8.6	2.0	3.5	0.2	2.7	0.3
Erie County	1,015,472	532,234	129,015	14,390	101,969	5,064	5,137	2,455
	100.0	52.4	12.7	1.4	10.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
Amherst Town	108,706	56,490	6,636	935	2,623	110	2,651	317
	100.0	52.0	6.1	0.9	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.3
Buffalo City	357,870	192,815	108,750	9,499	94,262	2,383	1,172	1,434
	100.0	53.9	30.4	2.7	26.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Cheektowaga Town	109,442	57,030	1,717	398	796	119	271	133
	100.0	52.1	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hamburg Town	53,270	27,637	996	599	208	68	70	51
	100.0	51.9	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lancaster Town	30,144	15,595	399	143	153	45	34	24
	100.0	51.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tonawanda Town	91,269	47,935	1,572	478	516	155	332	91
	100.0	52.5	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
West Seneca Town	51,210	26,293	661	220	225	62	113	41
	100.0	51.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Essex County	36,176	18,471	497	233	137	64	42	21
	100.0	51.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Franklin County	44,929	22,918	2,447	178	82	2,083	64	40
	100.0	51.0	5.4	0.4	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.1
Fulton County	55,153	28,696	1,047	305	467	77	137	61
	100.0	52.0	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
					Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
			Total	Spanish origin	Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Genesee County	59,400	30,437	2,209	325	1,102	613	98	71
	100.0	51.2	3.7	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.1
Greene County	40,861	21,013	1,959	560	1,205	67	63	64
	100.0	51.4	4.8	1.4	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hamilton County	5,034	2,526	34	12	0	12	4	6
	100.0	50.2	0.7	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
Herkimer County	66,714	34,467	595	259	114	83	88	51
	100.0	51.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jefferson County	88,151	45,987	1,159	375	271	208	206	99
	100.0	52.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Watertown City	27,861	15,350	472	133	118	81	95	45
	100.0	55.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kings County	2,230,936	1,203,939	1,145,703	392,118	689,626	3,182	41,042	19,735
	100.0	54.0	51.4	17.6	30.9	0.1	1.8	0.9
Lewis County	25,035	12,523	176	80	14	32	24	26
	100.0	50.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Livingston County	57,006	29,612	1,338	347	650	132	127	82
	100.0	51.9	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Madison County	65,150	33,084	1,153	336	459	161	143	54
	100.0	50.8	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Monroe County	702,238	364,574	95,796	16,738	69,929	1,657	5,237	2,235
	100.0	51.9	13.6	2.4	10.0	0.2	0.7	0.3
Brighton Town	35,776	19,328	2,088	364	798	35	751	140
	100.0	54.0	5.8	1.0	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.4
Gates Town	29,756	15,400	1,067	338	515	38	129	47
	100.0	51.8	3.6	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.2

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Greece Town	81,367	42,017	2,432	580	1,183	116	435	118
	100.0	51.6	3.0	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
Henrietta Town	36,134	17,079	3,051	421	2,113	83	339	95
	100.0	47.3	8.4	1.2	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.3
Irondequoit Town	57,648	30,708	1.168	391	373	100	161	143
	100.0	53.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Penfield Town	27,201	14,030	1,021	154	352	13	436	66
	100.0	51.6	3.8	0.6	1.3	2/	1.6	0.2
Perinton Town	41,802	21,473	1,391	263	502	32	493	101
	100.0	51.4	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.2
Pittsford Town	26,743	13,920	927	197	255	17	366	92
	100.0	52.1	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3
Rochester City	241,741	127,794	78,154	13,153	61,349	1,014	1,450	1,188
	100.0	52.9	32.3	5.4	24.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Webster Town	28,925	14,738	964	159	335	35	342	93
	100.0	51.0	3.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.3
Montgomery County	53,439	27,907	2,042	1,590	194	65	105	88
	100.0	52.2	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nassau County	1,321,582	686,108	150,265	43,286	88,414	892	14,014	3,659
	100.0	51.9	11.4	3.3	6.7	0.1	1.1	0.3
Hempstead Town	738,517	384,554	100,762	25,486	66,824	546	5,792	2,114
	100.0	52.1	13.6	3.5	9.0	0.1	0.8	0.3
Freeport Village	38,272	20,139	16,487	4,160	11,623	70	254	380
	100.0	52.6	43.1	10.9	30.4	0.2	0.7	1.0
Hempstead Village	40,404	21,924	26,735	3,445	22,554	109	311	316
	100.0	54.3	66.2	8.5	55.8	0.3	0.8	0.8

Table A-2. (continued)

			Minority					
					Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Total	Spanish origin	Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Rockville Centre Village	25,412	13,724	2,097	1,057	825	11	173	31
	100.0	54.0	8.3	4.2	3.2	2/	0.7	0.1
Valley Stream Village	35,769	18,766	1,157	800	43	12	272	30
	100.0	52.5	3.2	2.2	0.1	2/	0.8	0.1
Long Beach City	34,073	18,089	6,222	2,552	3,188	43	264	175
	100.0	53.1	18.3	7.5	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5
North Hempstead Town	218,624	113,949	25,870	7,164	13,190	143	4,604	769
	100.0	52.1	11.8	3.3	6.0	0.1	2.1	0.4
Oyster Bay Town	305,750	156,694	13,537	6,177	3,626	133	3.063	538
	100.0	51.2	4.4	2.0	1.2	2/	1.0	0.2
New York County	1,428,285	758,581	714,431	336,247	290,218	3,036	70,123	14,807
	100.0	53.1	50.0	23.5	20.3	0.2	4.9	1.0
Niagara County	227,354	117,716	15,876	1,816	10,926	2,329	449	356
	100.0	51.8	7.0	0.8	4.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
Niagara Falls City	71,384	38,179	10,873	716	9,008	887	112	150
	100.0	53.5	15.2	1.0	12.6	1.2	0.2	0.2
North Tonawanda City	35,760	18,392	425	219	38	89	56	23
	100.0	51.4	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Oneida County	253,466	131,223	12,035	2,619	7,588	383	810	635
	100.0	51.8	4.7	1.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rome City	43,826	22,236	3,148	784	1,768	64	314	218
	100.0	50.7	7.2	1.8	4.0	0.1	0.7	0.5
Utica City	75,632	40,939	6,992	1,230	5,224	133	170	235
	100.0	54.1	9.2	1.6	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
Onondaga County	463,920	241,982	42,056	4,730	29,669	3,274	2,657	1,726
	100.0	52.2	9.1	1.0	6.4	0.7	0.6	0.4

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Clay Town	52,838	26,939	2,415	415	1,263	182	406	149
	100.0	51.0	4.6	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.3
DeWitt Town	26,868	13,905	1,242	186	629	78	256	93
	100.0	51.8	4.6	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.3
Manlius Town	28,489	14,776	596	175	72	73	218	58
	100.0	51.9	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
Salina Town	37,400	19,473	894	234	318	113	182	47
	100.0	52.1	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1
Syracuse City	170,105	91,235	33,230	2,819	26,363	1,722	1,130	1,196
	100.0	53.6	19.5	1.7	15.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
Ontario County	88,909	45,010	2,858	958	1,420	141	187	152
	100.0	50.6	3.2	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Orange County	259,603	131,389	29,502	11,260	15,729	433	1,226	854
	100.0	50.6	11.4	4.3	6.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Orleans County	38,496	19,556	2,660	405	1,962	159	77	57
	100.0	50.8	6.9	1.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Oswego County	113,901	57,818	1,755	596	423	308	337	91
	100.0	50.8	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Otsego County	59,075	31,006	1,137	414	343	70	200	110
	100.0	52.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Putnam County	77,193	38,947	2,179	1,272	408	34	381	84
	100.0	50.5	2.8	1.6	0.5	2/	0.5	0.1
Carmel Town	27,948	14,079	795	467	111	5	186	26
	100.0	50.4	2.8	1.7	0.4	2/	0.7	0.1
Queens County	1,891,325	1,013,144	718,814	262,422	341,059	2,814	91,306	21,213
	100.0	53.6	38.0	13.9	18.0	0.1	4.8	1.1

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Rensselaer County	151,966	77,998	6,576	1,152	4,038	175	782	429
	100.0	51.3	4.3	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.3
Troy City	56,638	29,341	4,838	605	3,316	78	557	282
	100.0	51.8	8.5	1.1	5.9	0.1	1.0	0.5
Richmond County	352,121	182,314	51,610	18,884	24,480	383	6,427	1,436
	100.0	51.8	14.7	5.4	7.0	0.1	1.8	0.4
Rockland County	259,530	133,825	35,001	11,772	17,457	556	4,150	1,066
	100.0	51.6	13.5	4.5	6.7	0.2	1.6	0.4
Clarkstown Town	77,091	39,561	8,286	2,118	4,272	83	1,596	217
	100.0	51.3	10.7	2.7	5.5	0.1	2.1	0.3
Haverstraw Town	31,929	16,616	7,447	5,248	1,779	55	228	137
	100.0	52.0	23.3	16.4	5.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Orangetown Town	48,612	25,234	6,513	1,528	3,708	46	980	251
	100.0	51.9	13.4	3.1	7.6	0.1	2.0	0.5
Ramapo Town	89,060	45,907	12,165	2,464	7,592	367	1,304	438
	100.0	51.5	13.7	2.8	8.5	0.4	1.5	0.5
St. Lawrence County	114,254	57,722	1,764	562	219	443	387	153
	100.0	50.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Saratoga County	153,759	78,610	3,307	1,002	1,363	184	553	205
	100.0	51.1	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1
Schenectady County	149,946	78,684	7,574	1,377	4,631	197	981	388
	100.0	52.5	5.1	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.3
Glenville Town	28,519	14,806	540	195	126	24	175	20
	100.0	51.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Rotterdam Town	29,451	15,187	513	202	168	25	67	51
	100.0	51.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Schenectady City	67,972	36,347	5,642	851	4,084	130	339	238
	100.0	53.5	8.3	1.3	6.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Schoharie County	29,710	15,161	709	323	246	53	52	35
	100.0	51.0	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Schuyler County	17,686	9,041	225	69	72	38	22	24
	100.0	51.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Seneca County	33,733	17,161	834	283	334	50	135	32
	100.0	50.9	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Steuben County	99,217	50,803	1,876	385	882	142	309	158
	100.0	51.2	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
Suffolk County	1,284,231	659,388	143,231	58,689	69,558	1,966	9,898	3,120
	100.0	51.3	11.2	4.6	5.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
Babylon Town	203,483	105,044	37,527	7,986	27,667	384	994	496
	100.0	51.6	18.4	3.9	13.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Lindenhurst Village	26,919	13,748	938	745	44	18	97	34
	100.0	51.1	3.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Brookhaven Town	364,812	187,179	32,727	16,049	11,545	509	3,655	969
	100.0	51.3	9.0	4.4	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.3
Huntington Town	201,512	102,340	14,059	4,773	6,514	156	2,221	395
	100.0	50.8	7.0	2.4	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.2
Islip Town	298,897	153,180	44,418	26,259	15,099	393	1,814	853
	100.0	51.2	14.9	8.8	5.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Smithtown Town	116,663	60,118	4,063	2,160	753	64	895	191
	100.0	51.5	3.5	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Southhampton Town	42,849	22,105	4,702	662	3,736	104	107	93
	100.0	51.6	11.0	1.5	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority: Total	Minority: Spanish origin	Minority: Excluding Spanish origin 1/: Black	Minority: Excluding Spanish origin 1/: Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Minority: Excluding Spanish origin 1/: Asian and Pac. Isl.	Minority: Excluding Spanish origin 1/: Other
Sullivan County	65,155 100.0	32,221 49.5	7,624 11.7	2,656 4.1	4,310 6.6	122 0.2	359 0.6	177 0.3
Tioga County	49,812 100.0	25,269 50.7	815 1.6	264 0.5	277 0.6	60 0.1	188 0.4	26 0.1
Tompkins County	87,085 100.0	43,671 50.1	6,492 7.5	1,285 1.5	2,647 3.0	133 0.2	1,873 2.2	554 0.6
Ithaca City	28,732 100.0	14,082 49.0	3,805 13.2	622 2.2	1,829 6.4	65 0.2	1,039 3.6	250 0.9
Ulster County	158,158 100.0	80,490 50.9	12,906 8.2	4,931 3.1	6,268 4.0	280 0.2	844 0.5	583 0.4
Warren County	54,854 100.0	28,786 52.5	836 1.5	365 0.7	237 0.4	66 0.1	125 0.2	43 0.1
Washington County	54,795 100.0	27,557 50.3	1,663 3.0	604 1.1	893 1.6	59 0.1	68 0.1	39 0.1
Wayne County	84,581 100.0	43,020 50.9	4,038 4.8	880 1.0	2,708 3.2	174 0.2	156 0.2	120 0.1
Westchester County	866,599 100.0	458,666 52.9	168,136 19.4	45,566 5.3	102,443 11.8	722 0.1	14,821 1.7	4,584 0.5
Cortlandt Town	35,705 100.0	17,909 50.2	2,270 6.4	804 2.3	1,067 3.0	36 0.1	269 0.8	94 0.3
Eastchester Town	32,648 100.0	17,594 53.9	2,794 8.6	557 1.7	842 2.6	26 0.1	1,281 3.9	88 0.3
Greenburgh Town	82,881 100.0	43,824 52.9	15,903 19.2	2,863 3.5	9,538 11.5	60 0.1	3,030 3.7	412 0.5
Mamaroneck Town	29,017 100.0	15,271 52.6	2,814 9.7	1,152 4.0	1,039 3.6	19 0.1	503 1.7	101 0.3

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
					Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
			Total	Spanish origin	Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Mount Pleasant Town	39,298	19,842	4,659	2,411	1,620	32	474	122
	100.0	50.5	11.9	6.1	4.1	0.1	1.2	0.3
Mount Vernon City	66,713	36,813	36,533	3,168	31,998	110	627	630
	100.0	55.2	54.8	4.7	48.0	0.2	0.9	0.9
New Rochelle City	70,794	38,328	17,457	3,478	12,400	45	1,155	379
	100.0	54.1	24.7	4.9	17.5	0.1	1.6	0.5
Ossining Town	30,680	15,778	6,399	1,995	3,897	39	347	121
	100.0	51.4	20.9	6.5	12.7	0.1	1.1	0.4
Rye Town	33,896	20,758	8,487	4,149	3,639	33	501	165
	100.0	53.4	21.8	10.7	9.4	0.1	1.3	0.4
White Plains City	46,999	25,907	13,061	3,163	8,941	38	715	204
	100.0	55.1	27.8	6.7	19.0	0.1	1.5	0.4
Yonkers City	195,351	104,250	41,442	16,924	19,849	157	2,852	1,660
	100.0	53.4	21.2	8.7	10.2	0.1	1.5	0.8
Yorktown Town	31,988	16,139	1,791	688	635	14	400	54
	100.0	50.5	5.6	2.2	2.0	2/	1.3	0.2
Wyoming County	39,895	19,283	1,496	293	1,010	71	77	45
	100.0	48.3	3.7	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Yates County	21,459	11,325	310	115	128	20	23	24
	100.0	52.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	795,019	413,817	44,549	8,146	28,766	948	4,749	1,940
	100.0	52.1	5.6	1.0	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
Binghamton SMSA 3/	263,460	136,200	7,766	1,815	3,342	312	1,585	712
	100.0	51.7	2.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.3

Table A-2. (continued)

The State, counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Females	Minority					
			Total	Spanish origin	Excluding Spanish origin 1/			
					Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut.	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other
Buffalo SMSA	1,242,826	649,950	144,891	16,206	112,895	7,393	5,586	2,811
	100.0	52.3	11.7	1.3	9.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Glens Falls SMSA	109,649	56,343	2,499	969	1,130	125	193	82
	100.0	51.4	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,605,813	1,345,496	293,496	101,975	157,972	2,858	23,912	6,779
	100.0	51.6	11.3	3.9	6.1	0.1	0.9	0.3
New York, N.Y. SMSA (NY Part) 4/	8,274,961	4,427,939	3,608,010	1,464,634	1,814,435	13,136	241,973	73,832
	100.0	53.5	43.6	17.7	21.9	0.2	2.9	0.9
New York City	7,071,639	3,796,501	3,402,694	1,406,024	1,694,127	11,824	222,621	68.098
	100.0	53.7	48.1	19.9	24.0	0.2	3.1	1.0
Rochester SMSA	971,230	501,772	106,690	19,328	76,669	2,263	5,784	2,646
	100.0	51.7	11.0	2.0	7.9	0.2	0.6	0.3
Syracuse SMSA	642,971	332,884	44,964	5,662	30,551	3,743	3,137	1,871
	100.0	51.8	7.0	0.9	4.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
Utica-Rome SMSA	320,180	165,690	12,630	2,878	7,702	466	898	686
	100.0	51.7	3.9	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

1/ Spanish Origin data for the "American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut" and "Asian and Pacific Islander" groups were not available separately. All persons of Spanish Origin in these groups were subtracted from the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ New York portion only.

4/ New York City plus Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 1-A.

Table A-3. EMPLOYMENT A/ AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	7,447,728	7,706,817	7,815,227	764,944	33,409	300,987	84,447	346,101
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	1,255,783	1,331,828	1,363,648	133,534	9,806	47,732	24,134	51.862
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	98,064	102,455	104,294	8,965	566	1,702	2,521	4.176
ENGINEERS, CIVIL	14,735	15,923	16,420	1,258	153	357	223	525
ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL	26,502	28,549	29,406	2,554	264	349	856	1,085
ENGINEERS, INDUSTRIAL	16,568	16,696	16,750	1,186	17	284	367	518
ENGINEERS, MECHANICAL	13,948	14,848	15,225	1,239	116	247	282	594
ENGINEERS, OTHER	26,311	26,439	26,493	2,729	17	465	793	1,454
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	19,285	19,864	20,106	1,767	75	439	373	880
CHEMISTS	11,910	12,051	12,110	932	18	263	193	458
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C.	7,375	7,813	7,996	834	56	176	180	422
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	5.731	6,160	6,339	626	55	220	154	197
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	73,668	82,823	86,654	9,056	1,181	1,486	1,544	4,845
DRAFTERS	26,045	29,603	31,092	3,081	459	490	533	1,599
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECH., N.E.C.	47,623	53,220	55,562	5,975	722	996	1,011	3,246
MEDICAL WORKERS, EXC. TECH.	170,175	197,626	209,112	19,058	3,540	9,751	2,476	3,291
DIETITIANS	3,718	3,840	3,891	428	16	224	50	138
PHARMACISTS	13,063	13,931	14,294	1,081	112	648	98	223
PHYSICIANS, M.D. & OSTEOPATHIC	43,575	51,261	54,477	4,211	991	1,990	820	410
REGISTERED NURSES	79,504	90.566	95,195	9,767	1,426	5,262	1,358	1,721
THERAPISTS	10,667	14,891	16,658	1,848	545	678	104	521
OTHER MEDICAL & HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	19,648	23,137	24,597	1,723	450	949	46	278
HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS	33,589	41,984	45,496	5,244	1,082	2,039	637	1,486
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	14,611	16,499	17,289	1,914	243	797	280	594
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	7,409	8.466	8,908	841	136	358	85	262
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	11,569	17,019	19,299	2,489	703	884	272	630
TECHNICIANS, EXC. HEALTH	14,016	16,922	18,138	2,148	375	234	558	981
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	36,546	43,437	46,320	5,267	889	860	825	2,693
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	23,187	25,820	26,922	2,811	340	586	646	1,239

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT 1974	EMPLOYMENT FY 1982 (B)	EMPLOYMENT 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985 TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
TEACHERS	316,560	295,848	287,181	28,615	2,671-	12,904	5,211	13,171
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	115,639	106,411	102,550	11,990	1,190-	6,051	1,383	5,746
PRESCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS	13,720	13,931	14,019	1,377	27	779	167	404
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	106,793	97,161	93,130	6,664	1,242-	3,436	1,652	2,818
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	56,629	52,130	50,247	5,485	580-	1,373	1,616	3,076
OTHER TEACHERS	23,779	26,215	27,235	3,099	314	1,265	393	1,127
WRITERS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS	145,841	152,696	155,565	15,206	884	5,213	2,889	6,220
DESIGNERS	26,249	26,004	25,902	2,247	32-	901	442	936
EDITORS AND REPORTERS	26,936	27,962	28,391	2,932	132	1,094	727	979
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS	13,670	14,954	15,491	1,485	166	482	254	583
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	25,858	27,549	28,256	2,346	218	971	386	771
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	14,817	14,818	14,819	1,550		542	252	756
WRITERS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS, N.E.C.	38,311	41,409	42,706	4,646	400	1,223	828	2,195
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL	319,121	346,193	357,521	34,772	3,491	12,298	6,300	12,683
ACCOUNTANTS	91,299	93,144	93,916	7,790	238	2,894	1,677	2,981
CLERGY	16,315	17,941	18,622	1,662	210	591	466	395
LAWYERS AND JUDGES	55,000	60,855	63,305	4,553	755	2,399	669	730
PERSONNEL & LABOR RELATIONS WORKERS	34,349	37,437	38,729	3,892	398	1,248	636	1,610
RESEARCH WORKERS, N.E.C.	18,272	20,110	20,879	2,913	237	685	764	1,227
RECREATION WORKERS	9,710	11,162	11,769	1,903	187	432	413	871
SOCIAL WORKERS	43,584	47,153	48,647	5,451	460	2,067	566	2,358
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS, N.E.C.	50,592	58,391	61,654	6,608	1,006	1,982	1,109	2,511
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	827,758	851,676	861,682	83,771	3,084	27,751	13,985	38,951
BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS	161,379	182,299	191,052	21,226	2,698	5,263	3,900	9,365
BANK, FINANCIAL MANAGERS	55,331	66,403	71,036	7,361	1,428	1,749	1,129	3,055
CREDIT & COLLECTION MANAGERS	5,838	6,382	6,609	952	70	193	191	498
BUYERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL	24,943	27,919	29,164	3,298	384	1,183	558	1,173
PURCHASING AGENTS, BUYERS, N.E.C.	17,726	18,865	19,341	1,858	147	542	377	792
SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	26,041	30,352	32,156	3,995	556	828	577	2,034
SALES MANAGERS, EXC. RETAIL TRADE	31,500	32,378	32,746	3,762	113	768	1,068	1,813
ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC INSPECTORS	69,058	75,917	78,786	7,296	884	2,807	1,037	2,568
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	14,388	16,935	18,001	1,925	328	699	254	644
INSPECTORS, EXC. CONSTRUCT., PUB. ADMIN.	9,398	10,635	11,152	864	159	322	138	245
SCHOOL ADMIN., ELEM., SECONDARY	15,517	15,983	16,178	1,162	60	526	192	384
OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS	29,755	32,364	33,455	3,344	336	1,260	453	1,295

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT 1974	EMPLOYMENT FY 1982 (B)	EMPLOYMENT 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985 TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPAR-ATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	597,321	593,460	591,844	55,249	498-	19,681	9,048	27,018
MANAGERS, SUPERINTENDANTS, BLDG.	18,635	19,901	20,431	1,992	163	973	199	657
OFFICE MANAGERS, N.E.C.	31,754	35,634	37,257	4,338	500	1,379	321	2,138
RESTAURANT, CAFE, BAR MANAGERS	42,056	39,619	38,599	3,825	314-	1,286	555	2,298
OTHER MANAGERS, ADMINISTRATORS	504,876	498,306	495,557	45,094	847-	16,043	7,973	21,925
SALES WORKERS	497,001	509,117	514,188	55,193	1,562	20,751	6,075	26,805
HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS	9,661	9,970	10,100	1,167	40	478	150	499
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & UNDERWRITERS	40,376	40,065	39,935	3,641	40-	1,197	481	2,003
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	30,638	32,446	33,203	3,469	233	1,647	324	1,265
SALES REPRES. & SALES WORKERS, N.E.C.	416,326	426,636	430,950	46,916	1,329	17,429	5,120	23,038
CLERICAL WORKERS	1,615,625	1,729,295	1,776,859	210,234	14,658	94,791	16,747	84,038
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, SECRETARIES	491,222	549,761	574,255	66,634	7,548	38,073	5,097	15,916
SECRETARIES, LEGAL	16,988	21,076	22,787	2,787	527	1,438	253	569
SECRETARIES, MEDICAL	10,807	13,642	14,828	1,942	366	894	82	600
SECRETARIES, OTHER	324,646	371,641	391,305	44,515	6,060	25,819	4,088	8,548
STENOGRAPHERS	13,718	10,712	9,454	932	388-	816	11	493
TYPISTS	125,063	132,690	135,881	16,458	983	9,106	663	5,706
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	75,453	70,771	68,811	7,438	604-	2,947	1,213	3,882
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	26,507	20,201	17,562	1,571	813-	1,334	202	848
OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	48,946	50,570	51,249	5,867	209	1,613	1,011	3,034
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	1,048,950	1,108,763	1,133,793	136,161	7,713	53,771	10,437	64,240
BANK TELLERS	35,101	40,986	43,449	5,959	759	2,208	410	2,582
BILLING CLERKS	15,488	18,156	19,272	2,430	344	1,033	127	926
BOOKKEEPERS	180,089	173,776	171,135	16,489	814-	10,004	1,738	5,561
CASHIERS	88,170	92,932	94,925	11,869	614	5,400	558	5,297
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	26,569	29,209	30,314	3,348	340	1,168	409	1,431
COUNTER CLERKS, EXCEPT FOOD	27,635	29,187	29,837	3,669	200	1,426	379	1,664
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, N.E.C.	38,119	40,759	41,863	4,987	340	1,671	408	2,568
EXPEDITERS, PRODUCTION CONTROLLERS	20,337	21,237	21,614	2,149	116	610	234	1,189
FILE CLERKS	43,809	41,463	40,482	4,604	302-	2,625	498	1,783
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS, ASSISTANTS	12,846	12,954	12,999	2,363	14	743	427	1,179
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	27,421	26,316	25,853	1,557	143-	437	237	1,026
MAIL HANDLERS, EXC. POST OFFICE	21,485	22,664	23,158	2,384	152	1,033	181	1,518
MESSENGERS AND OFFICE HELPERS	14,667	12,388	11,434	1,213	294-	900	62	545
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	20,397	21,832	22,433	2,426	185	1,084	156	961
POSTAL CLERKS	37,142	34,118	32,353	1,969	390-	927	136	1,296
RECEPTIONISTS	42,276	46,512	48,284	6,089	546	3,171	279	2,093
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	44,773	45,071	45,195	3,748	38	1,187	315	2,208

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPAR-ATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
STATISTICAL CLERKS	45,458	43,586	42,803	4,608	241-	2,233	262	2,354
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	42,095	44,974	46,178	4,835	371	1,226	450	2,788
TEACHER AIDES, EXC. MONITORS	24,589	26,421	27,188	2,985	236	1,138	79	1,532
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	41,762	37,291	35,420	3,586	577-	2,559	336	1,268
MISC. CLERICAL WORKERS, N.E.C.	198,722	246,931	267,104	42,392	6,217	10,988	2,716	22,471
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	869,912	892,401	901,810	65,112	2,900	19,966	7,990	34.256
CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS	227,983	244,158	250,925	17,015	2,086	5,196	2,155	7,578
CARPENTERS & APPRENTICES	63,036	66,385	67,786	4,538	432	1,583	531	1,992
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS & APPRENT.	11,232	11,677	11,863	752	57	193	70	432
CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHERS	4,293	4,563	4,676	246	35	83	32	96
ELECTRICIANS & APPRENTICES	44,165	48,014	49,624	3,545	496	841	720	1,488
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACH. OPERATORS EXC. BULLDOZER	14,635	19,500	21,535	1,741	627	334	78	702
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	34,209	32,118	31,243	1,800	270-	914	225	931
PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS & APPRENT.	33,085	36,721	38,243	2,418	469	737	257	955
ROOFERS AND SLATERS	5,679	6,286	6,540	534	78	104	113	239
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFT WORKERS	5,738	5,993	6,100	474	33	111	90	240
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, N.E.C.	11,911	12,901	13,315	966	128	296	39	503
BLUE-COLLAR SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	125,755	130,124	131,952	10,912	563	3,322	1,171	5,856
METALWORKING CRAFTS EXC. MECHANICS	75,162	75,050	75,002	5,672	15-	1,550	623	3.514
MACHINISTS & APPRENTICES	24,205	23,173	22,741	2,129	133-	478	255	1,529
MILLWRIGHTS	4,847	5,133	5,252	438	37	114	51	236
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	11,137	10,724	10,551	671	53-	177	107	440
TOOL & DIEMAKERS & APPRENT.	14,279	14,707	14,886	907	55	293	103	456
METAL CRAFTS, N.E.C.	20,694	21,313	21,572	1,528	80	488	107	853
MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	217,537	233,261	239,840	17,864	2,028	4,078	2,472	9,286
AIR COND., HEATING & REFRIG.	19,139	22,177	23,448	1,737	392	370	288	687
AIRCRAFT: MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	8,790	9,831	10,267	881	134	118	157	472
AUTO MECHANICS & APPRENT.	67,725	73,438	75,829	5,219	737	1,177	661	2,644
HEAVY EQUIP. MECH. INCL. DIESEL	52,340	53,089	53,402	3,345	97	1,125	637	1,486
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	11,330	12,567	13,085	950	160	250	88	452
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	10,142	11,894	12,627	1,066	226	198	71	571
RAILROAD, CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	4,711	4,093	3,834	135	80-	88	16	111
OTHER MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	43,360	46,172	47,348	4,532	363	752	554	2,863

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
PRINTING TRADES CRAFT WORKERS	45,938	40,585	38,345	2,293	690-	1,075	309	1,599
COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS	19,164	15,630	14,151	928	456-	509	125	750
PRINTING PRESS OPERATORS	17,310	16,348	15,946	655	124-	305	98	376
OTHER PRINTING CRAFTS	9,464	8,607	8,248	709	111-	261	86	473
TRANSPORTATION, PUB. UTIL. CRAFT WORKERS	52,850	52,471	52,312	2,853	49-	613	196	2,093
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	38,224	37,904	37,770	2,050	41-	385	152	1,554
OTHER TRANSP. CRAFTS	14,626	14,567	14,542	803	8-	228	44	539
OTHER CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	124,687	116,752	113,434	8,503	1,023-	4,132	1,064	4,330
BAKERS	13,346	12,224	11,755	672	145-	377	73	367
CABINETMAKERS	6,279	5,401	5,034	338	113-	192	27	232
CRANE, DERRICK, & HOIST OPERATORS	9,552	9,322	9,226	611	30-	202	47	392
DECORATORS, WINDOW DRESSERS	6,921	6,791	6,737	737	17-	279	149	326
INSPECTORS, OTHER THAN LUMBER	11,404	10,992	10,819	899	53-	325	110	517
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	13,365	12,434	12,045	896	120-	406	187	423
TAILORS	12,435	10,050	9,052	465	308-	522	20	231
UPHOLSTERERS	4,679	4,461	4,370	345	28-	199	45	129
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS, N.E.C.	46,706	45,077	44,396	3,539	210-	1,630	406	1,713
OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	734,083	689,488	670,827	56,757	5,751-	25,963	4,087	32,458
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	76,457	74,842	74,166	4,724	208-	1,731	260	2,941
PUNCH & STAMPING PRESS OPERS.	8,025	7,457	7,219	502	73-	240	22	313
SOLDERERS	3,663	2,508	2,024	161	149-	126	13	171
WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS	28,527	30,306	31,051	1,888	229	568	121	970
OTHER SEMISKILLED METALWORKING OPERS.	36,242	34,571	33,872	2,173	215-	797	104	1,487
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE OPERATIVES	14,481	11,322	10,000	967	407-	514	138	722
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, WINDERS	1,590	1,452	1,394	144	18-	82	0	80
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	12,891	9,870	8,606	822	390-	432	138	642
SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING	112,906	112,414	112,208	9,409	63-	4,490	596	4,386
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS, ETC., MFG.	47,750	50,495	51,643	4,249	354	1,774	303	1,818
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, & PRODUCE GRADERS	57,135	53,588	52,104	4,362	457-	2,300	268	2,251
OTHER SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING	8,021	8,331	8,461	798	40	416	25	317
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	530,239	490,910	474,453	41,659	5,071-	19,228	3,093	24,409
ASSEMBLERS	75,934	78,103	79,010	7,401	280	2,903	391	3,827
BOTTLING & CANNING OPERATIVES	3,353	2,977	2,820	200	48-	96	33	119
CLOTHING IRONERS AND PRESSERS	17,086	12,714	10,884	572	564-	602	64	470
CUTTING OPERATIVES, N.E.C.	22,428	20,578	19,804	1,488	239-	678	185	864
DRESSMAKERS, EXC. FACTORY	8,839	7,509	7,095	755	159-	556	99	259

CONTINUED

Table A 3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT 1974	EMPLOYMENT FY 1982 (B)	EMPLOYMENT 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985 TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
DRILLERS, EARTH	2,485	2,661	2,735	239	23	57	37	122
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDERS, BUFFERS	9,340	7,991	7,426	525	174-	235	56	408
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STATION ATTENDANT	20,099	19,221	18,854	2,221	113-	335	211	1,788
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING OPERATORS, N.E.C.	16,283	15,347	14,955	1,228	121-	704	31	614
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS, EXC. MFG.	21,744	20,180	19,525	1,096	202-	592	141	565
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	2,124	1,834	1,713	215	37-	49	42	161
PAINTERS, MFG. ARTICLES	10,073	9,020	8,580	585	136-	225	90	406
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	11,162	11,856	12,076	1,069	83	349	59	578
SAILORS AND DECKHANDS	3,348	2,572	2,247	81	100-	65	13	103
SAWYERS	4,075	3,798	3,682	409	36-	115	34	296
SEWERS AND STITCHERS	109,976	93,137	86,091	5,941	2,171-	5,970	559	1,583
FURNACE TENDERS & STOKERS, EXC. METAL	7,845	7,227	6,963	445	80-	215	79	231
MACHINE OPS., MISC. SPECIFIED	80,947	75,639	73,418	7,265	684-	2,352	378	5,219
OPERATIVES, N.E.C.	103,095	98,496	96,570	9,924	593-	3,130	591	6,796
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	264,042	263,393	263,122	20,117	84-	5,405	1,194	13,602
BUS DRIVERS	29,200	29,227	29,239	2,230	4	706	88	1,432
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	72,155	72,331	72,405	5,770	23	1,334	362	4,051
FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPER.	16,744	17,149	17,318	1,664	52	258	34	1,320
TRUCK DRIVERS	92,100	92,021	91,986	7,168	11-	1,566	552	5,061
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	53,835	52,665	52,176	3,236	151-	1,521	133	1,733
SERVICE WORKERS	995,180	1,052,610	1,075,641	102,479	7,406	48,814	7,594	[illegible]
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	202,699	215,110	220,323	21,412	1,600	9,729	1,056	9,027
LODGING QUARTERS CLEANERS, EXC. PRIVATE H'SHLD.	15,768	17,381	18,056	1,921	208	1,087	73	553
BUILDING INTERIOR CLEANERS, N.E.C.	92,259	101,753	105,726	10,198	1,224	4,700	407	3,867
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	94,672	95,976	96,521	9,293	168	3,942	576	4,607
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	270,465	[illegible]	289,434	28,867	1,724	12,118	2,277	12,748
BARTENDERS	23,421	25,413	26,247	2,417	257	864	127	1,169
COOKS, EXC. PRIVATE	62,637	68,775	71,343	6,863	791	2,496	550	3,026
DISHWASHERS	14,130	14,291	14,358	1,290	21	412	100	757
FOOD COUNTER, FOUNTAIN WORKERS	36,569	37,523	37,922	3,929	123	1,742	263	1,801
WAITERS	86,511	91,045	92,801	9,299	572	4,630	1,003	3,094
FOOD WORKERS, N.E.C., EXC. PRIVATE	47,097	46,791	46,663	5,063	39-	1,967	234	2,901
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	154,126	198,587	217,333	24,379	5,746	10,948	1,594	6,091
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	9,513	11,341	12,062	1,442	222	794	34	442
HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING	17,890	21,667	23,247	3,146	487	1,208	238	1,213
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES & ATTEN.	88,755	111,813	121,462	12,846	2,973	5,624	783	3,466
PRACTICAL NURSES	37,881	53,866	60,562	6,295	2,062	3,322	539	372

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	130,402	130,305	130,263	12,760	13-	7,481	1,320	3,972
ATTEN., RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	6,312	6,835	7,054	721	67	272	68	314
ATTEN., PERSONAL SERVICES, N.E.C.	12,553	10,977	10,317	1,021	203-	752	165	307
BARBERS	11,320	10,629	10,340	636	89-	491	32	202
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXC. PRIVATE	19,497	22,908	24,335	2,685	440	1,328	92	825
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	13,430	9,686	8,119	419	483-	573	87	242
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	36,317	37,051	37,358	3,283	95	2,193	296	704
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC. PRIVATE	9,098	8,625	8,427	1,124	61-	478	155	552
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS, N.E.C.	21,875	23,594	24,313	2,867	222	1,394	425	826
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	162,518	173,037	177,439	11,386	1,356	4,028	1,075	4,927
FIRE FIGHTERS	22,219	22,640	22,816	791	54	261	136	340
GUARDS (CROSSING GUARDS & WATCHMEN)	65,721	64,538	64,043	4,840	153-	2,863	452	1,678
POLICE AND DETECTIVES	70,648	81,246	85,681	5,217	1,367	763	487	2,600
SHERIFFS, BAILIFFS AND MARSHALLS	3,930	4,613	4,899	538	88	141	0	309
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	74,970	51,633	41,869	3,664	3,009-	4,510	287	1,876
CHILD CARE WORKERS	22,900	15,758	12,770	1,299	921-	1,432	63	725
CLEANERS & SERVANTS, PRIVATE	39,610	27,626	22,612	1,776	1,545-	2,326	166	829
OTHER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	12,460	8,249	6,487	589	543-	752	58	322
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	293,539	297,947	299,790	29,173	568	6,496	2,221	19,888
CONSTRUCTION LABR., EXC. CARPENTERS HELPER	51,652	53,022	53,595	5,535	177	957	371	4,030
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	55,792	53,089	51,958	3,736	349-	1,006	425	2,654
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	14,942	17,792	18,984	1,298	367	219	71	641
GARDENERS, GROUNDKEEPERS, EXC. FARM	37,971	41,297	42,689	3,568	429	1,487	165	1,487
LONGSHORE WORKERS & STEVEDORES	8,863	6,785	5,915	146	268-	183	68	163
STOCK HANDLERS	55,125	58,059	59,287	7,940	378	943	755	5,864
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQUIP. CLEANERS	11,283	10,634	10,362	769	84-	226	85	542
WAREHOUSE LABORERS, N.E.C.	6,623	5,737	5,366	515	114-	118	75	436
OTHER LABORERS	51,288	51,532	51,634	5,665	31	1,357	206	4,071
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	94,805	89,062	86,660	8,583	740-	3,318	410	5,595
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	42,716	41,345	40,772	3,549	177-	1,824	124	1,773
FARM LABORERS, FARM SUPERVISORS	52,089	47,717	45,888	5,033	564-	1,494	286	3,817

Table A-3 continued

A. THIS EMPLOYMENT CONCEPT DIFFERS FROM BOTH THE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL RESIDENT EMPLOYED SERIES. THE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES REPRESENT NUMBER OF PERSONS (NOT JOBS) BY PLACE OF WORK. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT WAS DERIVED BY ADJUSTING NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, USING NATIONAL RATIOS, TO ELIMINATE MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING AND ADDING PERSONS WITH A JOB, BUT NOT ON EMPLOYER PAYROLLS. ESTIMATES WERE MADE OF SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.
B. FIGURES FOR 1982 ARE SIMPLE LINEAR INTERPOLATIONS OF 1974 AND 1985 DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS REPRESENTING CYCLICAL FLUCTUATIONS IN THE ECONOMY.
C. CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT 1974-1985, DIVIDED BY 11
D. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM RETIREMENTS, DEATHS, WOMEN LEAVING THE LABOR FORCE TO RAISE FAMILIES, AND OTHER LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS.
E. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM THE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS OUT OF THE GIVEN AREA TO ANOTHER AREA.
F. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM THE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS OUT OF THE GIVEN OCCUPATION TO ANOTHER OCCUPATION. OCCUP. TRANS. IS THE ABBREVIATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE: FIGURES ARE PRESENTED IN UNITS AND THUS IMPLY A LEVEL OF ACCURACY FAR BEYOND THE ESTIMATING AND PROJECTION TECHNIQUES. THEREFORE, SUCH NUMBERS ARE TO BE REGARDED AS APPROXIMATIONS. THE FIGURES SHOULD BE USED AS INDICATORS OF RELATIVE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS AND GROWTH.

DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

Table A-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS SERVED UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT NEW YORK STATE PRIME SPONSORS FISCAL YEAR 1981

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total served, [a] all titles [b]	265,663	100.0
Title II BC	103,654	39.0
Title II D	24,736	9.3
Title VI	18,268	6.9
Title VII PSIP	9,331	3.5
Title IV	109,674	41.3
SYEP	74,728	28.1
YETP	31,664	11.9
YCCIP	3,282	1.2
Positive terminations, all titles [c]	174,976	66.1
Sex	264,820	100.0
Male	132,373	50.0
Female	132,447	50.0
Under 20 years of age	141,912	53.6
Race/ethnic group [d]	264,820	100.0
Black, not Hispanic	110,000	41.5
Other, not Hispanic (includes white)	105,544	39.9
Hispanic	44,162	16.7
Veterans	15,942	6.0
High school dropouts	54,490	20.6
Unemployed	147,091	55.5
Economically disadvantaged	255,581	96.5
Unemployment insurance recipient	14,100	5.3
Public assistance recipient	103,686	39.2

a. In some cases, the same individual was served in more than one program during the year and was therefore counted twice. Also only the total served and Titles II BC, II D, VI, VII, YETP and YCCIP include Steuben County. Data for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and all other participant characteristics are not available for Steuben County.

b. For descriptions of CETA titles, see Glossary.

c. Positive terminations include job placement, transfer to another employment and training program, return to school, entrance into military service, or completion of program objectives not involving entrance into unsubsidized employment.

d. Detail does not add to total because of unknown/unreported cases.

Table A-5. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, BY AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Group	Total all ages	Under 20	20-24	25-39	40-54	55+
All applicants	1,037,748	149,442	243,895	409,327	173,002	62,082
Economically disadvantaged	390,713	54,763	70,194	170,539	77,827	17,390
Veterans	123,876	1,114	22,367	56,464	27,526	16,405
Vietnam era	38,010	45	3,069	32,048	2,469	379
Women	529,851	74,463	107,632	210,495	104,517	32,744
Handicapped	83,659	3,149	8,047	37,111	26,426	8,926
Welfare recipients	198,188	17,155	30,132	97,349	45,041	8,511
CETA a/	11,624	3,706	2,742	3,774	1,112	290
Minority	436,044	66,500	87,831	184,356	78,539	18,818
Black, not Hispanic	285,480	50,069	61,310	116,138	45,916	12,047
Other	150,564	16,431	26,521	68,218	32,623	6,771
Hispanic	138,508	15,255	24,515	62,551	30,074	6,113
Percentages of age groups in each applicant group b/						
All applicants	100.0	14.4	23.5	39.4	16.7	6.0
Economically disadvantaged	100.0	14.0	18.0	43.6	19.9	4.5
Veterans	100.0	0.9	18.1	45.6	22.2	13.2
Vietnam era	100.0	0.1	8.1	84.3	6.5	1.0
Women	100.0	14.1	20.3	39.7	19.7	6.2
Handicapped	100.0	3.8	9.6	44.4	31.6	10.7
Welfare recipients	100.0	8.7	15.2	49.1	22.7	4.3
CETA a/	100.0	31.9	23.6	32.5	9.6	2.5
Minority	100.0	15.3	20.1	42.3	18.0	4.3
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	17.5	21.5	40.7	16.1	4.2
Other	100.0	10.9	17.6	45.3	21.7	4.5
Hispanic	100.0	11.0	17.7	45.2	21.7	4.4
Percentages of applicant groups in each age group						
All applicants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically disadvantaged	37.7	36.6	28.8	41.7	45.0	28.0
Veterans	11.9	0.7	9.2	13.8	15.9	26.4
Vietnam era	3.7	0.0	1.3	7.8	1.4	0.6
Women	51.1	49.8	44.1	51.4	60.4	52.7
Handicapped	8.1	2.1	3.3	9.1	15.3	14.4
Welfare recipients	19.1	11.5	12.4	23.8	26.0	13.7
CETA a/	1.1	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Minority	42.0	44.5	36.0	45.0	45.4	30.3
Black, not Hispanic	27.5	35.5	25.1	28.4	26.5	19.4
Other	14.5	11.0	10.9	16.7	18.9	10.9
Hispanic	13.3	10.2	10.1	15.3	17.4	9.8

a. Enrolled in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.

b. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

Table A-6. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational group	All applicants	Economically disadvantaged	Veterans	Women	Handicapped	Welfare recipient	CETA[a/]	Youth[b/]
All groups	887,358	339,006	118,863	444,420	79,501	190,056	8,984	191,391
Professional, technical, managerial	111,791	14,981	20,400	53,460	6,237	7,529	708	6,438
Clerical	231,131	77,307	15,389	172,617	14,505	37,895	2,392	69,594
Sales	44,345	9,776	6,369	21,137	3,003	5,285	232	10,445
Service	151,536	73,412	15,530	84,218	17,937	42,580	2,055	36,120
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	10,431	3,708	1,401	1,525	917	2,079	166	3,904
Processing	14,163	5,384	2,359	4,228	1,193	2,956	118	2,018
Machine trades	49,044	15,760	12,476	7,344	4,068	7,474	747	8,979
Benchwork	66,306	29,169	4,256	45,927	8,966	16,624	445	7,351
Structural work	74,491	32,967	19,313	11,866	7,580	18,473	1,072	13,258
Motor freight and transportation	29,164	11,602	9,513	2,127	2,889	5,981	278	4,188
Packaging and materials handling	99,868	63,036	10,559	38,666	11,794	42,284	735	28,279
Other occupations	5,088	1,904	1,298	1,305	412	896	36	817
	Percentages of applicant groups in each occupational group							
All groups	100.0	38.2	13.4	50.1	9.0	21.4	1.0	21.6
Professional, technical, managerial	100.0	13.4	18.2	47.8	5.6	6.7	0.6	5.8
Clerical	100.0	33.4	6.7	74.7	6.3	16.4	1.0	30.1
Sales	100.0	22.0	14.4	47.7	6.8	11.9	0.5	23.6
Service	100.0	48.4	10.2	55.6	11.8	28.1	1.4	23.8
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	100.0	35.5	13.4	14.6	8.8	19.9	1.6	37.4
Processing	100.0	38.0	16.7	29.9	8.4	20.9	0.8	14.2
Machine trades	100.0	32.1	25.4	15.0	8.3	15.2	1.5	18.3
Benchwork	100.0	44.0	6.4	69.3	13.5	25.1	0.7	11.1
Structural work	100.0	44.3	25.9	15.9	10.2	24.8	1.4	17.8
Motor freight and transportation	100.0	39.8	32.6	7.3	9.9	20.5	1.0	14.4
Packaging and materials handling	100.0	63.1	10.6	38.7	11.8	42.3	0.7	28.3
Other occupations	100.0	37.4	25.5	25.6	8.1	17.6	0.7	16.1
	Percentages of occupational groups in each applicant group							
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, managerial	12.6	4.4	17.2	12.0	7.8	4.0	7.9	3.4
Clerical	26.0	22.8	12.9	38.8	18.2	19.9	26.6	36.4
Sales	5.0	2.9	5.4	4.8	3.8	2.8	2.6	5.5
Service	17.1	21.7	13.1	19.0	22.6	22.4	22.9	18.9
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0
Processing	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1
Machine trades	5.5	4.6	10.5	1.7	5.1	3.9	8.3	4.7
Benchwork	7.5	8.6	3.6	10.3	11.3	8.7	5.0	3.8
Structural work	8.4	9.7	16.2	2.7	9.5	9.7	11.9	6.9
Motor freight and transportation	3.3	3.4	8.0	0.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.2
Packaging and materials handling	11.3	18.6	8.9	8.7	14.8	22.2	8.2	14.8
Other occupations	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

a. Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.

b. Under 22 years of age.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, an individual may be classified in more than one applicant group. Applicants are more numerous on Table A-5 than on this table because these applicants are limited to those assigned occupations.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

GLOSSARY

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY CONCEPTS

1. Total Employment and Total Unemployment

Civilian labor force. The sum of total employed and total unemployed persons by place of residence.

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed persons. Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate. The total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of total employment and unemployment combined, that is, as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

2. Nonagricultural Employment

Employment, nonfarm. Estimates include all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in an area for which workers received pay for any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households are excluded.

Nonagricultural establishments. All employing units except commercial and noncommercial farms, international government, and private households.

NOTE: The concepts of employed and unemployed under the Employment Security programs, the Current Population Survey and the Census all attempt to measure identical categories but use different methodologies.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are classified in accordance with the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, except for government employment, which is classified in accordance with the 1967 edition. Coverage of the classification "services and miscellaneous" for New York State includes: the "Services Industry Division," "Forestry," "Fisheries," selected services relating to agriculture and nonclassifiable establishments. (A manufacturing industry is an aggregation of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. An establishment which manufactures more than one product is classified by its most important product as determined by its share of value added at the establishment.)

3. Hours and Earnings

Earnings, average. The figures are calculated on a "gross" basis, reflecting basic hourly and incentive wage rates, also premium pay for overtime and shift work as well as output of workers paid on an incentive plan.

For manufacturing, the averages cover production and related workers. For nonmanufacturing, the averages cover all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors (e.g., office workers, sales workers, custodial workers), unless otherwise specified, in selected industries.

Earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time.

> Earnings, average hourly. Represent payrolls divided by total number of hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the period reported.
>
> Earnings, average weekly. Derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in the length of the workweek.

Hours, average weekly. The workweek information relates to the hours for which pay was received and differs from the standard or scheduled hours; the average is derived by dividing the total hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the reference week by the number of employees. Factors such as overtime cause average weekly hours to exceed standard hours while unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours. Group averages further reflect differences in the workweek of component industries.

Production workers. Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations. Excludes supervisory employees (above the working-foreman level) and their clerical staffs, routemen, salesmen, and force-account construction workers.

4. Unemployment Insurance Program

Beneficiary. An individual who filed a valid original claim, established a benefit year, and received at least one benefit payment for a full or partial week of unemployment during his or her benefit year. Beneficiary characteristics data are obtained for the mid-week of the month. In this report, characteristics data on beneficiaries were obtained from an unduplicated count of persons who received a benefit payment in 1980.

Industry. The industrial classification of beneficiaries is based on that of the chargeable employer, that is, the employer whose account is debited for the benefit payment--usually the last employer.

Unemployment benefits. Amounts paid to eligible claimants with respect to their unemployment.

5. Job Service

Active applicants. Jobseekers registered with the Job Service, whose applicant record, on a given day, has not expired. Generally, applicant records become inactive within 2 to 6 months if no reportable service occurs in the intervening months.

Applicant placed. The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the employment service for a job or interview providing that the employment service completed all of the following steps: (a) prepared a job order form prior to referral; (b) made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; (c) referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; (d) verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer that the individual had entered on the job; and (e) recorded the placement on appropriate employment service forms.

Job applicant registered. An applicant whose availability for referral to job opportunities, training, and/or employability development services has been officially recorded on an application.

Job opening filled. Job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System). A computer system provided data printouts on a wide range of Job Service operations concerning job orders, job applicants and departmental programs.

Job Bank. A computerized system for listing employers' job orders given to Job Service local offices and through which applicants seek jobs through daily updates of available employment opportunities.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). A dictionary, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, which classified occupations by title and code, and gives an extensive analysis and description of the job duties each occupation entails and what traits are needed by workers.

6. Labor Turnover

Refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment with respect to individual firms in the manufacturing sector during a calendar month. This movement is subdivided into various types, and each type is expressed as a rate per 100 employees on the payroll. Rates are shown for the types of turnover defined below.

Accessions, total. All permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll, whether of new or former employees, or of persons transferred in from another establishment of the same company.

New hires. Permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll of persons who have not been specifically recalled by the employer or transferred in from another establishment of the same company.

Recalls. Permanent or temporary additions to the employment roll of persons specifically recalled to a job in the same establishment of the company following a period of layoff lasting more than 7 consecutive days. Employees recalled from a layoff in a different establishment of the company are classified as transfers.

Separations, total. Terminations of employment that resulted from quits, discharges, layoffs, transfers out to another establishment of the same company, military duty and miscellaneous causes.

Quits. Terminations of employment initiated by the employee for any reason except to retire, to transfer to another establishment of the same firm or to serve in the Armed Forces.

Layoffs. Suspensions from pay status (which last or are expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days) initiated by management without prejudice to the worker. They result from such reasons as lack of orders, model changeovers, termination of seasonal or temporary employment, inventory-taking or introduction of labor-saving devices.

Other separations, including transfers. Includes transfers of employees to another establishment of the same company, discharges, and terminations of employment for retirement, death, permanent disability, failure to meet physical standards, or for military duty lasting or expecting to last 30 calendar days.

7. Specific Vocational Preparation (training time)

This represents the amount of time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or a vocational environment. It does not include orientation training required of even a fully qualified worker to become accustomed to the special conditions of any new job. Specific vocational training includes training given in any of the following circumstances:

a. Vocational education (such as high school commercial or or shop training, technical school, art school, and that part of college training which is organized around a specific vocational objective);

b. Apprentice training (for apprenticeable jobs only).

c. In-plant training (given by an employer in the form of organized classroom study);

d. On-the-job training (serving as learner or trainee on the job under the instruction of a qualified worker);

e. Essential experience in other jobs (serving in less responsible jobs which lead to the higher grade job or serving in other jobs that qualify).

8. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) - is a Federal law passed in 1973 and reauthorized in 1978, the overall goal of which is to provide training and employment opportunities to increase the earned income of economically disadvantaged, unemployed or underemployed persons. The approach used to meet the goal is to establish a flexible, coordinated and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs so that services will lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency; and to provide for the coordination of programs under CETA with other social service, employment and training related programs.

economic development, community development, and related activities such as vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, public assistance, self-employment training and social service programs. Recipients of financial assistance under this Act are called prime sponsors, and are units of local government usually with a population of at least 100,000. The Act is comprised of eight titles. The titles referred to in this report include the following:

Title II BC - designed to provide training, upgrading, retraining, education, counseling, on-the-job training, work experience, and other services to economically disadvantaged persons who are either unemployed, underemployed, or in school.

Title II D - provides economically disadvantaged persons who are unemployed with transitional employment in jobs providing needed public services and related training and services to enable such persons to move into employment or training not supported under this Act.

Title VI - provides temporary employment during periods of high national unemployment. The projects are of limited duration (18 months, with a possibility to extend in some circumstances). Employment that is not in such projects must be at the entry level.

Title VII - under this title, each prime sponsor establishes a private industry council, the majority of whose members are from the business community to develop opportunities in the private sector. Activities and services include: classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, small business intern programs, innovative cooperative education programs for youth, new apprenticeship or comparable high-skill training programs.

Title IV Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP) - This title is intended to establish programs designed to make a significant long-term impact on the structural unemployment problems of youth and to enhance their job prospects and career opportunities. Services under this title include employment, community service opportunities, training, and supportive services.

Title IV Youth Community Conservation Improvement Projects (YCCIP) - This title is intended to establish a program of community conservation and improvement projects to provide employment, work experience, skill training, and opportunities for community service to eligible youths.

Title IV Summer Youth Employment Programs (SYEP) - provides much the same service as YETP, except that it operates during the summer months for youths 14-21 years of age.